The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 4998. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Yesterday Afternoon by Ocean Telegraph.

Refusal of Garibaldi to Abandon His Revolutionary Plans.

Circular of Napoleon Concerning the Relations of South Germany and Prussia.

The Southern States Urged Not to Unite with the Confederation of the North.

Gen. Prim, the Spanish Revolutionist, Expelled from Belgium.

ITALY.

Refusal of Garibaldi to Abandon His Revolutionary Plans.

FLORENCE, Monday, Sept. 30.

GARIBALDI has refused to give the Italian Government his parole not to engage in hostilities against the Papal States.

Rumored Change in the Italian Cabinet.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

It is rumored that there will be an immediate change in the Italian Cabinet, and that Gen. CIALDINI will take the place of RATAZZI at the head of the Government.

GERMANY AND PRUSSIA.

Note of the Emperor Napoleon to the South German Potentates.

LONDON, Monday Sept. 30.

It is reported on the Continent that NAPOLEON has addressed a note to the sovereigns of the South German States on the subject of their relations with Prussia; and that in this note the French Emperor after calmly discussing the last circular of the Prussian Cabinet urging German unity, asks the Southern Potentates to pledge themselves not to pass the Main and merge their countries in the new Confederation of the North.

BELGIUM.

Gen. Prim Expelled from the Kingdom.

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, Oct. 1,

Gen. PRIM, the Spanish revolutionist, has been expelled from Belgium, where he had taken refuge.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pan-Anglican Synod—Denunciation of Rationalism, Popery and Mariolatry.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 30.

The Pan-Anglican Synod has adopted, and issued an address condemning Rationalism, Popery and Mariolatry, and seeking to promote unity in the Church.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 30—Noon.

Consols opened steady at 94 7-16.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77¾
Erie Railway Shares..... 42
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds 23¼

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 30—2 P. M.

United States Five-Twenties have declined ¼, and are now quoted at 72¼. Illinois Central Shares are also ¼ lower, and are now quoted at 77¼. Erie Shares have advanced ¼, and are selling at 42¼.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 30—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 7-16 for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties.....72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77¼
Erie Railway Shares.....42
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..23

FRANKFORT, Monday, Sept. 30—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 75 7-16 for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Noon.

Consols opened at 94⅜.

American Securities are quoted at the above rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77¼
Erie Railway Shares.....42

The above quotations are given without reference to condition of New-York market. No Cable advices have been received to-day.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 1—2 P. M.

Consols are quoted at 94 7-16.

No report of the New-York market has, up to this noon, been received by Atlantic Cable.

Five-twenties.....72½

Other American securities nominal, and unchanged from noon quotations.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 30—Noon.

COTTON—The market opens firm, with a prospective day's sale of 12,000 bales.

Middling Uplands..... 8¾d.
Middling Orleans..... 9d.

BREADSTUFFS opened quiet. Corn, 42s.; California Wheat, 42s. 1d.; Barley, 5s. 3d.; Oats, 3s. 7d.; Peas, 44s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 145s.; Pork, 71s.; Bacon, 43s.; Lard, 55s. 3d.; Cheese, 53s.

PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 8s.; Medium do., 12s.; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine, 28s.; Petroleum, 1s. for Spirits, 1s. 5½d. for Refined.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 30—Noon.

Sugar, 25s. 6d.; Linseed, 68s. 6d. for Crude; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.; Whale Oil, £40; Linseed Oil, £39.

ANTWERP, Monday, Sept. 30—Noon.

Petroleum is quoted to-day at 54 francs 50 cent. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 30—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is active and firm. It is now thought that the sales of the day will exceed 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is steady; no changes are reported at this hour.

PROVISIONS—Extra Prime Mess Beef has declined 2s. 6d.; sales at 142s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 30—2 P. M.

Sugar steady at 25s. 6d. Whale Oil has declined £2, and is now selling at £38. Linseed Oil has advanced to £39 10.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 30—Evening.

COTTON.—The market has been very active throughout the day, but there has been no advance in prices, all kinds of American closing firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands..... 8¾d.
Middling Orleans..... 9d.

The sales of the day exceed the estimate made at noon by 6,000 bales, amounting to fully 18,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat has advanced to 14s. 6d. ℔ cental for California White. Corn steady at 42s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Barley, 5s. 3d. ℔ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ 42 lbs. for American and Canadian. Peas, 44s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS.—Beef quiet at 142s. 6d. for Extra Prime Mess ℔ bbl. Pork, 71s. ℔ bbl. for Prime City Mess. Bacon, 43s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Lard, 55s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 53s. ℔ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE—Medium Rosin has declined 1s., closing at 11s. per cwt. Common Rosin steady at 8s. for Wilmington. Spirits Turpentine 6d. lower, closing at 27s. 6d. per cwt. Petroleum—Spirits 1s. and Refined 1s. 5½d. per gallon. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Clover Seed 41s. for American Red.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 30—Evening.

Sugar closed at 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed—Crude Calcutta, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Whale Oil, £38. Linseed Oil, £39 10s.

ANTWERP, Monday, Sept. 30—Evening.

Petroleum closed at 54 francs per bbl. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Noon.

COTTON—The market opens steady, but quieter than yesterday. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands..... 8¾d.
Middling Orleans..... 9d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is firm. Corn, 42s.; Wheat, 14s. 6d. for California White; Barley, 5s. 3d.; Oats, 3s. 7d.; Peas, 44s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 142s. 6d.; Pork, 71s.; Bacon, 43s; Lard, 55s. 3d.; Cheese, 53s.

PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 8s., and medium do. 11s.; Tallow 44s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine. 27s. 6d.; Petroleum Spirits, 1s.; Refined, 1s. 5½d.; Clover Seed, 41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Noon.

Sugar, 25s. 6d.; Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.; Whale Oil, £38; Linseed Oil, £39 10s.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Noon.

Petroleum, 54¼ francs ℔ lb. for standard white.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 1—2 P. M.

COTTON—Market continues steady, with a slight improvement in business. Sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales. Quotations for Uplands and Orleans unchanged.

Breadstuffs buoyant. Corn has advanced to 42s. 6d. California Wheat, 14s. 9d. Peas to 46s. per quarter. Oats are weak at 3s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a further decline in Beef, which is now quoted at 140s for Prime City Mess.

Produce market unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 1—2 P. M.

The Sugar market is reported quiet. No. 12 D. S. is quoted at 25s 6d.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

Steamer *Hermann*, Capt. WENCKE, which left New-York on the 18th inst., arrived here to-day, and sailed for Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 30.

Steamer *Austrian*, from Quebec, has arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Oct. 1.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, Capt. BROOKS, which left New-York on the 21st ult., arrived at this port, and proceeded to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The steamship *Cimbria*, Capt. TRAUTMAN, which left New-York on Sept. 21, arrived at this port at noon to-day, and after landing London passengers and mails sailed for Hamburg.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Advices have been received here, overland from Judea, that the ship *M. Rideout*, from Serampore for Boston, had been ashore, and would have to discharge at Padang.

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The bark *Lina*, from Antwerp for New-York, has arrived in this harbor in a damaged condition.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Condition of London—Political Movements—The Abyssinian War—The Periodicals and Theatres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1867.

That London is dull and empty is a statement which will probably reach you in a hundred different ways, and yet what an erroneous impression it would convey to the stranger! The corner of this vast hive of human beings which is taken possession of by fashion, is indeed deserted; you may drive along miles of streets in which every house is shut and barred, and which needs but the ominous cross upon the door to bring before the mind a vivid realization of DE FOE's account of the great plague. Upholsterers or painters are at work wiping out the traces of last season's wear and tear, and preparing for the next campaign. Are the owners of these houses, one wonders, as easily able to divest themselves of the marks which the vicissitudes of so many dinners and balls and routs leave behind? Has Miss Florence recovered from that little disappointment which she sustained when Lady Flighty ran off with young Longpurse from under her very nose? Has the Captain, her brother, been able to pay his losings on the last Derby? Has that younger brother at Oxford made a rather long stride toward debt and beggary? Has papa himself quite got over the shock which Sir MORTON PETO's failure occasioned? "Good" Sir MORTON!—pattern of all the Christian virtues and graces, and model for you in the States of a "British capitalist!" How many widows and orphans have been brought to eat the hard and bitter bread of charity through this excellent man's "ability and enterprise?"

THE LONDON POOR.

Turn your back upon the aristocratic quarter and London presents the same endless and shifting and infinitely varied scene of human life which it ever does. In no city of the world that I have ever seen—and it has been my lot to see many—do you meet with so many different and strongly marked classes as here. The professional beggar class, which always succeeds in moving the sympathies of foreigners, is a phenomenon comparatively unknown in your cities. These people of ours double up their limbs under them artistically and turn them down again when they go home at night; they paint horrible sores upon their bodies, borrow children in order to dress them very neatly and make the oldest carry a placard signifying "we are orphans," fall down in a perfectly simulated fainting fit, "brought on by hunger," as a confederate standing by will suggest, and practice a thousand ingenious expedients to obtain money for beer and gin. These are not the truly poor. *They* suffer in squalid garrets, unknown, unsought for, asking or receiving the sympathy of no man. Of all the myriads who come here to seek a fortune, is it probable that there are none who find themselves too weak for the contest, and carry to their forlorn homes the dismal conviction that they must fail? Can any one suppose that there are no broken hearts in these hundreds of thousands of houses which stretch away on every side around us? This appears to be the unalterable condition of human life, especially in large communities, that some shall swim safely to shore and bask in green fields and pleasant arbors, while others sink darkly beneath the waves. Who can alter it?

DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES.

Well, the workingmen of Europe appear to think that they can. At Lausanne and at Geneva publicly, and in innumerable rooms privately, the workingmen are meeting to consider what they can do in the world to make their lot better. He would be but a blind and shallow man who treated this strange and momentous movement as a passing topic of the hour. It is of higher significance than that. The classes which are destined to do the hard work of mankind have made up their minds that they are not adequately rewarded, that they are ill-used, that they and not others have the right to the soft resting places on life's rugged road—and, above all, that they can, by stretching out their arms, redress all their injustices for themselves. Is there not manifesting here the germ of an enterprise more tremendous than any which has shaken the world since the French Revolution swept a dynasty and an aristocracy, and all sorts of "vested rights" with them, from the face of the earth?

At present, it is true, we are witnessing but clumsy and ineffectual attempts to work out an idea which is as old as the obligation of labor itself, but which has derived new vitality and force from events of late years—notably from the example which exists, or is supposed to exist, in your Republic. Meetings are being held for the purpose of doing away with differences of nationality, so that all the peoples of Europe may combine. We have GARIBALDI laying down the programme for the new Association—an Association which is to include millions of men. A Congress is to decide all international questions, so that there shall hereafter be no war. "Absolutism shall be replaced by the right of peoples." The Pope is to be abolished—every nation has its peculiar Pope—and a Republican Government is to be universal. How are these results to be brought about? Will all these personages who are to be dethroned and superseded yield without a blow? These are practical questions which do not yet appear to have received any thought—nor need they. The time for the new "crusade" has not arrived. But this general upheaving will never subside until it has produced consequences which will startle all who live to see them. How they are to be produced, or to what they will extend, no man can foresee. But it does not need the gift of a seer to bring home the conviction that another memorable change is destined to pass over the face of society, and we have done our part in helping it forward by a few years. We have placed power in the hands of the uneducated, and we have calculated that they will use it wisely, or else that they will abstain from using it at all.

The demands of the "advanced" Liberals expand in proportion with their successes. Mr. FORSTER, of Bradford, an extreme Radical of very moderate abilities, which have been made the most of by sedulous puffing in favorable journals, has come out already with a new programme. He wants many things from the Government, and among others the ballot. He is not ready, however, for compulsory education yet, and he assured his constituents that no law of compulsory education was carried out in any part of the United States. From this you will be able to judge of the extent and variety of Mr. FORSTER's information concerning America. He is like many other men here, who prefer their own theories about other countries to facts. Mr. FORSTER is, no doubt, looking forward to substantial rewards for his services to the great cause of the day, and it is not easy to see how men of his kind can be excluded from office when the next Ministry is formed. Bradford increases its list of voters by ten thousand names or more through the Reform Bill, and Mr. FORSTER, if reelected, will enjoy the importance of representing a very large constituency. He is, therefore, very likely to realize all his expectations, and climb to office, as others have done before him, on the shoulders of the people.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

Meanwhile we are, as you will observe, rushing into the wildest and the most foolish war ever undertaken even by this country, for the purpose of proving to a tribe of savages that it is dangerous to meddle with Englishmen. We are rather prone—need I tell you?—to teaching other people lessons, and now we are going to administer a well-seasoned moral to the Abyssinians. We are sending an army to the most dangerous climate on the globe, in pursuit of a King whom no one knows where to find, through a huge jungle which scarcely any one has traversed, and in the hope of getting back half a dozen men whose ransom we could probably have purchased for a few thousand pounds. It is not merely probable, it is inevitable, that some thousands of lives will be sacrificed in this enterprise, unless by unexpected good fortune the prisoners should be delivered up at an early stage of it. What then makes such a paper as the *Daily Telegraph*, which assumes to be a popular organ, and is habitually very violent and strong of speech, delighting in slang, and almost *swearing* in its leaders—what causes this journal to support the war? Nothing but the old imposture, which has led us into many wars, and which, in my ignorance, I thought had been long since exploded,—the honor and glory of England! That can only be kept up, it seems, by our sending a costly expedition to chastise a people who see no great harm in "bagging" a missionary, or an Envoy—"custom of the country"—and whose interesting habit it is to dine off their own mothers and fathers, roast or boiled, with vegetables or without, as occasion may offer. We must go and break in upon the sweet simplicity of Abyssinian life in order to impress upon their somewhat backward minds the fact that England is a great nation, and will stand no nonsense. Is it not nearly time to hand Government over to another class? After all, is it conceivable that one could be converted to the universal love and brotherhood, and general poke-your-nose-into-other-people's-business theory, so enthusiastically advocated at Lausanne and Geneva?

The Ministry decided on this war after Parliament rose, and consequently the representatives of the people have not been consulted in the matter. It will puzzle Mr. DISRAELI to square his Budget next year so as to suit the public mind, and yet pay the Abyssinian bill. But Mr. DISRAELI is a versatile man, and he will probably invent some clever scheme for making the people believe that they have got twice the value of their money. As for Lord DERBY, he is laid up at Knowsley with the gout, and hopes to receive visitors next month. If you were one of them, I should be prepared to engage that you would enjoy yourself. My Lord's house and my Lord's table are all that you can desire, and although the hereditary malady looks in now and then, it *is* possible to make life tolerable in the well-wooded park and spacious covers of Knowsley. We hear of the Princess of Wales—poor Princess!—at Baden, still an invalid, and carrying with her everywhere the sympathy of the English people. The affections of royal husbands can, at the best, only be retained by the greatest watchfulness and care on the part of their wives—not always then, say the warning pages of history. How can the Princess watch and take care of her husband? So "poor Princess," we all say when we hear her name mentioned. The Queen is quite out of public life still, and devotes herself, as the *Athenæum* tells us, to perpetually playing sacred music upon the harmonium—even the worldly and sinful piano having been locked up. With these festive strains are the Royal Palaces enlivened, while the cook sends up the cold water and dry peas. The Princess of Prussia is trying to believe that Mr. BANCROFT is not at once the most loquacious and the dullest man in the world, and her brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, is wandering about at his own sweet will. Thus runs life away, in palaces and among Princes—a trifle more stupidly, to all appearance, than life elsewhere.

THE PERIODICALS.

You will read that Dr. RUSSELL is going with the Abyssinian expedition. It is not true. But I understand that all the papers have been overwhelmed with offers of volunteers to go, and that the correspondents of the chief journals have already been appointed. Talking about papers reminds me that a whole batch of new ones have started into existence lately. The *Chronicle* is a weekly journal of ability, something like the *Spectator* in form, but not always "orthodox" in religious matters; so saith a trusty friend of mine, who *is* orthodox. Then we have a number of "funny" publications, which make one unspeakably miserable to read, and one or two Sunday candidates for public favor, new to me. In magazines we offer you, as the advertisements say, a fine and varied assortment. The name of every place in London will be used up before this rage for new story-telling books is over. Already *Cornhill*, *Temple Bar* and *Belgravia* have been taken possession of, and now Mr. TROLLOPE is about to lay hands on *St. Paul's*. Who on earth reads these rakings together of the odds and ends of literature? Take up a magazine and, if there is anything good in it, (as there nearly always is in the *Cornhill*,) you get fairly into the heart of the interest when the curtain falls and you are put off with a cool announcement that nothing more will be shown till next month. To waste time thoroughly, read the magazines; but their endless multiplication shows that people do not object to wasting their time. I suppose Mr. TROLLOPE will slightly shuffle his old pack of cards, with which he has been diverting the town these ten years past, and show us the tricks which we already know by heart. It matters little what he does so long as he spares us from that most odious and intolerable bore of fiction, "Lily Dale."

THEATRICALS.

If you care to know what is being done at the theatres I can tell you in a few words. "Across the water," where, of course, "no one" goes, the ruthless bandit is still bearing off the beauteous village maiden to the cry of "Ha! ha!" and is nightly brought to a stand on the bridge over the foaming rapids by Fer-r-dinand, the child of poor but honest parents, who shoots the base marauder, and bears the sorrowful damsel to his rural and virtuous home. At the Victoria, the curses of Heaven fall, at precisely 10:30 P. M., on the head of the *Demon of the Forest*, and the hands of the *Gloating Glutton*, or the *Fire Fiend*, are palsied with despair one hour earlier—just in time for half price. At the Surrey, Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS has produced a drama in which a stage-coach and a pair of live horses are brought upon the stage—a triumph of dramatic art. What old-fashioned, out-of-date stuff are SHAKESPEARE's plays compared with these exciting productions of modern genius! I should not be surprised if I read, by and by, that at Wallack's they have put a Fourth-avenue car on the stage, or moved Mr. DELMONICO's unrivaled restaurant—and I wish it were here—bodily into Niblo's. We have restaurateurs here in abundance, but none like DELMONICO—may glory be his bed! Mr. FECHTER has revived the "Lady of Lyons," as if an *ennuyéd* town would venture on the fearful experiment of going to hear the sentimental ravings of the utterly worn-out and insupportable *Claude Melnotte*. Miss KATE TERRY went away to be married the other day, and the critics have had a great fight over her, and called each other many hard names, which have left things pretty much where they were before. They say that the author of "Caste" has a new piece on the stocks, and that somebody else (I forget who, and it doesn't matter,) is writing a tragedy in five acts. I will tell you about the new play when it comes out, but I humbly request that you will depute some more sober-minded pers on to give you an account of the tragedy.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Prevailing Uneasiness and its Causes.

From the Pall-Mall Gazette, Sept. 16.

In the following letter an English merchant, resident in Naples, gives his impressions during a business tour which he has just made in France: "I send you an account of the general feeling I observed among the population, as far as I had the opportunity of judging. The first thing that struck me was the deep-seated feeling of uneasiness and distrust of the future pervading all ranks of mercantile men, a distrust which seemed the greater the higher one went in the scale. The explanation they gave for this feeling, when questioned, was the fear of war in no distant future; but the probabilities of peace being disturbed did not seem to me sufficiently overwhelming to account for the strength and generality of the belief in it. I therefore tried to take deeper soundings, and found my supposition correct. The general uneasiness has a lower basis. When Mr. THIERS in the Corps Legislatif condemned the policy of the French Government, however petty his theories may have appeared to impartial observers compared with the Emperor's policy, it is nevertheless certain that he struck a chord that vibrated in the heart of the nation. The populace care little for one policy or the other, but they care very much for success. They feel instinctively that whereas after the Crimean and Italian wars France was decidedly the arbiter of Europe and her wishes more or less a law for other continental States, it is now so no longer. Of late French diplomatists have not been successful. They wanted to reconcile Italy to the Pope, but Italy and the Pope are greater enemies than ever. They wanted to regenerate the Latin race in America, and curb the Anglo-Saxon; yet at the bidding of the latter they had to desert an unfortunate Prince whom they had sent to his destruction, and were now almost reduced to wish that the very Anglo-Saxon race they had intended to check would step into their succession and do what they themselves, Frenchmen, had failed to accomplish. The statesmen of France had counted on the defeat of Prussia, yet Prussia was victorious. They had interposed in favor of Danes and Poles, yet Danes and Poles had been ruthlessly crushed. They had asked for a few coal fields on the banks of the Rhine, but were met by a curt refusal; and the solution of the Luxemburg question was more like defeat than victory. The paeans of the Government and its party grated on their ears, for they detected their hollowness. The Emperor's speech at Lille, where he confessed past discomfitures, acknowledged the existence of dark spots on the horizon of the future, but declared his confidence in the strength of France, is but one of the thousand proofs of the ability by which he has so long ruled France; thereby he separated himself, as he has done more than once before, from his too zealous followers, and stood forth as the true representative of the feelings of the nation. So much for politics; but they are not the only source of uneasiness. At home, the laws of political economy have been violated, and the consequences are beginning to be felt. Employment was to be found for the working classes, gigantic works were undertaken, many of public utility, and by others Paris and the other principal cities of France were embellished. But at what a cost! Government and municipalities are over head and ears in debt, and more loans are everywhere in contemplation. All that transforms itself in the long run into increased taxation and stagnation of trade; that again into want of employment with which Government in the end is unable to cope. 'Do not complain so much about your position in Italy,' was constantly said to me; 'we are not much better off here, only things are managed more dexterously, and made to look pleasanter.' This financial depression brings social questions to the surface, and perhaps this is the most abundant source of apprehension. The French see the great question between labor and capital presenting itself in England for solution, and although struck with wonder and admiration at the peaceable working out of reform, which they consider a great revolution, they can hardly bring themselves to believe that the labor question will likewise be peaceably worked out. Be that as it may, they see that this and other equally grave questions are inevitably approaching in France; but in the absence of England's unbounded liberty of public discussion, opinion and action, they see no elements for their peaceful solution in their own land, particularly as it is generally believed that there are revolutionary parties organized and ready to take advantage of the first favorable moment. 'The next revolution,' was said to me more than once, 'will be social, not political; and the Emperor will either put himself at the head of the movement, as it would be in his character to do, or fall in combating it.' In short, the French, rightly or wrongly, feel sorely humiliated, politically, financially and socially; they calculate that however peacefully inclined their rulers may be, war will before long be a necessity to avoid what they fancy might be greater evils."

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Henry Chauncey—$819,128 in Treasure.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Henry Chauncey*, from Aspinwall, Sept. 23, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Panama R. R. Co.	$17,343	F. Probst & Co.	3,000
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	131,809	Order	500,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	123,300		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	41,863	Total	$819,128
Ribon & Munos.	1,781		

Miscellaneous Intelligence from Panama, Peru, Chili, Ecuador and the United States of Colombia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Sept. 23, 1867.

Political matters here are as unsettled as they appear to be in other parts of the Republic. Last week Governor OLARTE, in imitation of MOSQUERA, after threatening members of the Legislature with all sorts of pains and penalties, with a view to compelling them to support of his measures, dissolved it and decreed a new election. But public sentiment showed itself so strongly in support of the Legislature, that the Governor, to save his own official neck, was compelled to recede from his position and revoked his decree. So the old Legislature is again in power, and so proud of its triumph that it is likely enough to turn the tables on the Governor. And so we go. Never at ease, always in difficulty of some kind or other, and ever likely to be. Notwithstanding our political troubles, however, business has revived a little in this city. New houses and new shops are still coming into life, and the merchants are largely replenishing their stocks. The city, too, is comparatively gay. The atres and shows are numerous, and we have had several brilliant balls. At the Grand Hotel, on the 16th inst., a *fête* was given by the foreign residents to the natives. The style in which it was gotten up, the splendid supper, and the beauty and magnificent dresses of the señoritas, are themes which have furnished a half dozen columns of exuberant description to our local newspapers. The health of the Isthmus has much improved of late, and may now, in fact, be considered good. Since my last two deaths occurred at Panama among foreigners, the announcement of which threw a transient gloom over the city. On the 14th Mrs. SANSOM, wife of Purser SANSOM, of the Panama Railroad Company, died at the Grand Hotel, aged twenty-five years; and on Saturday the remains of Dr. EMILIO LE BRETON, were brought to Panama by one of the British steamers, on which the Doctor had taken passage to Callao. Dr. LE BRETON had dwelt among us for eighteen years. He was a Frenchman by birth, a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and President of the French Société de Bienfaisance, of Panama. His remains were escorted through the streets of this city by a company of soldiers and followed by nearly all the foreigners. Gen. SALGAR, late Colombian Minister to Washington, is now in Panama on his way to Bogota. He has been elected Governor of our neighboring State of Cauca. Gen. THOS. K. SMITH, who only a few weeks since was installed as United States Consul at Panama, has gone to California on a visit for the improvement of his health. Gen. J. HOUGH has been appointed United States Vice-Consul, and will perform the duties of the office. The gunboat *Saco*, WILSON, left Aspinwall two days since for Fortress Monroe. The gunboat *Shawmut*, STONE, is now in that port.

PERU.

The British steam packet *Pacific* arrived at Panama on the 20th, bringing Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili dates to the 3d, and Callao and Lima advices to the 13th. Col. PRADO was proclaimed Constitutional President of Peru on the 31st of August, on which occasion he delivered an address in the usual style, promising obedience to the laws, and declaring his intention of raising the country to the pinacle of glory. Gen. LA PUENTA, it is said, will be the Chief of the new Cabinet. The present Minister for Foreign Affairs is DON ANTONIO BARRENECHEA. New treaties have been made with Equador and Chili. Congress has voted $700,000 for the establishment of asylums in the capital of each Province, and for the support of public schools. Congress has also laid a duty of 30 per cent. upon empty bags. The Peruvian Government had granted to Dr. MARIANO AROSEMENA and his associates in New-York, known under the style of the "Spanish American Intercommunication Telegraphic Company," the exclusive right for 50 years to place in telegraphic communication Panama and Peru. The line is to comprise land wires and a submarine cable, as the interests of the Company may require, and the Government gives the use of the land and promises to use its influence with private citizens over whose property the line may pass, to further the interests of the Company. The line is to be in working order within three years, with a further concession of two years should unforseen accidents occur. All materials required by the Company are to be admitted free of duty. The Government accords the Company an annual subsidy of $40,000 annually, with the understanding that over that part of the line extending to New-York all Government messages are to be transmitted free.

CHILI.

The Government expenses for the present year are estimated at $15,793,461, and for the ensuing year, $11,666,602. The estimated revenue for 1868 is $12,287,200. The total amount of exterior and home debt of Chili will be in January, 1868, $36,070,344, which for its two millions of population, is $16 54 for each inhabitant. The Coquimbo Railroad Extension Bill has passed both Houses of Congress. Important discoveries of gold have been made in the north of Chili. The Chilian Executive had decided not to ask for an extension of the sessions of Congress, which were closed on the 31st of August. The Peruvian squadron was still at Coquimbo awaiting orders to return to Valparaiso. By a decree from the Government, the sale was ordered of the Government steamers *Concepcion* and *Antonio Varas*.

Preparations for the sale and export of guano continued at Mejillones. It was believed that during the remainder of the year 5,000 tons would be exported, and that next year exportation would be effected at the rate of 2,000 tons a day. The Mejillones guano has proved to be of better quality than was anticipated. The Chilian Congress had adopted the Constitutional Reform Bill which passed the House of Representatives by a unanimous vote. Improvements were being made in the Central Railroad which from the 1st of January to the 15th of August conveyed over forty-seven million kilogrammes of flour and wheat. The receipts amounted to $3,025,160; and this figure will be increased when the line is carried beyond Talco. The Chamber of Deputies was still discussing the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

ECUADOR.

Congress assembled on the 23d August. On the 24th, Gen. Ex-President GARCIA MORENO was expelled from the Senate as not having been legally elected. Great excitement ensued, as it is argued that the Senate had no right to decide upon the qualification. An attempt was also made to expel from the House, on the same grounds, Don ANTONIO FLORES, but this attempt not succeeding, Don ANTONIO was elected Vice-President. Señor ANTELA, brother-in-law of the late Gen. FLORES, was installed as President of Ecuador on the 31st August. It is feared that if the question of religious liberty be again discussed in Congress, there will be a repetition of the July riots.

COLOMBIAN STATES.

These unfortunate Spanish American countries seem doomed to eternal unrest. When by the last successful conspiracy at Bogota Gen. MOSQUERA was deprived of both the executive authority and his own liberty, and Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA substituted in his place, it was hoped that we would have at least a year's quiet; but matters now look worse than ever. The last advices leave pretty nearly all the States either in arms against the present rulers, or the people conspiring and organizing for resistance. The State of Cundinamarca, in which the capital is situated, is in continual agitation, and the capital itself is not to be depended upon for a moment to sustain the new *régime*. MOSQUERA's trial has been postponed until 1868, because the Government knows that if he is tried at present the affair must result in his release, and, if released, it will not have a week's grace in which to pack its trunks for foreign shores. In the meantime martial law has been proclaimed in the capital, and several of the old friends of MOSQUERA have been sent to keep him company as prisoners in the Observatory. It is reported that Admiral MONTERO, of the Peruvian Navy, has presented a proposition from the Peruvian to the Colombian Government to release MOSQUERA and allow him to live in quiet the remainder of his life at Lima.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST INDIES.

Dispatches to Sept. 28 by the Cuban Cable.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 28.

The sunken Spanish bark *Lequito* has been raised.

Sailed to-day, ship *Eagle* for New-York, and steamship *Stars and Stripes* for Philadelphia.

The weather here at present is decidedly stormy and unpleasant.

Sugar is dull at 8¾ reals for Fair Refining. Sales during the past week of 6,000 boxes Clayed and White No. 3 at 10½@13 reals; Brown No. 12 to 20 at 9@11 reals. Molasses Sugar—No. 12 at 9 reals. Muscovado Sugar—No sales; quotations unchanged.

Molasses dull, without change in prices.

There are no changes to report in the rates of exchange for bills on London.

Exchange on Paris is 6¾ francs.

Exchange on the United States, for long bills in currency, is 23@24 ℔ cent. discount, and for short bills in gold, 9½ ℔ cent. premium.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Exchange is unchanged; on Paris, 6¾. Sugar is buoyant on the basis of 9 reals for No. 18 D. S., and 8¾ reals for No. 11½. Lard, in tierces, 16¼. Potatoes 3½.

Arrived, Spanish steamer *Catalena*, 84 days from Macao, with a party of coolies; she has been quarantined at Mariel.

Sailed, Spanish mail steamer for Cadiz. She carries out thirty-one thousand Spanish dollars.

The Death of Capt.-Gen. Manzano—Appointment of His Successor—Splendid Obsequies in Preparation—The Health of the Island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1867.

The sad task devolves upon your correspondent to announce the death of our esteemed Chief Magistrate, Capt.-Gen. JOAQUIN DEL MANZANO Y MANZANO, which occurred on the morning of the 24th, at 4 o'clock. The firing of minute guns at once proclaimed to our half-awakened citizens the mournful event, and at daybreak the half-masted flags throughout the city gave evidence of the very general respect in which Señor MANZANO was held. The deceased gentleman, it seems, attended, on the 16th, a banquet given by the Marquis ALMENDARES, and on the following evening was at a ball at the Puentes. While at the *fête* he complained of indisposition, and on his way home a choking sensation came over him, causing him to loosen his cravat and collar. Having reached his dwelling, Capt. MANZANO took a warm bath. On the morrow he was unable to leave his bed, a high fever having set in. Two days later he was unable to speak. He subsequently rallied a little, but sank again, and after lingering six days he died in the arms of his bosom friend, Señor M. A. HERRERA. Count PALMASEDA, his successor, Chief of Police FLORENTIN, Gov. GUTIERREZ DE LA VEGA, and many persons of note, were at his bedside at the time. Dr. CARO at once embalmed the body, and at noon the remains were lying in state in the reception hall of the Palace. During the afternoon thousands viewed the body, which was attired in full uniform and guarded by eight soldiers. The corpse will remain in the palace until to-morrow, when the funeral will take place. The streets through which the *cortège* is to pass will be lined with soldiers. Subsequent to the performance of the Roman Catholic burial service rites by the Bishop of Havana and the firing of the usual salutes, the remains will be placed in the chapel of the cemetery, preparatory to their shipment to Spain by the steamer which will leave for Cadiz, on the 30th. Shortly after Señor MANZANO's decease, the Common Council chose him a successor, in the person of Count BALMASEDA, who will act as Captain-General *ad interim* in accordance with the statutes. Speculation is rife as to the permanent successor of the deceased gentleman. I ommitted to mention that as some dispute arose as to the legality of Count BALMASEDA's appointment, a demand for instructions was telegraphed to Spain. Her Majesty's government, in reply to the despatch, confirmed the appointment of Count BALMASEDA. All the newspapers donned their mourning garb on receipt of the tidings of Señor MANZANO's death, the *Siglo* excepted. The course of the editors of the latter journal gives rise to much comment.

Of the life of the late Captain-General some account may prove interesting. JOAQUIN MANZANO Y MANZANO was born March 10, 1805, in Albuquerque, Province of Estremadura. In 1827 he became a cadet of the First Company of the Second Battalion of the Grenadiers of the Royal Guard. From 1833 to 1841 he was engaged in many military actions, including those of Olazagoitia, Aruza, Lecumberry, Sorlada, Mendaza, Arcos, Castillo de Guevara, Chavarri, and he assisted in the taking of Forts Ramales and Guardamillo, of the heights of Villa Real de Alva; Surprise of Calanda, Penon de Mancalla, Canada, Fort Segura, Cerolliers, Morella and Meras. In 1848, being a Brigadier-General, he was made Commander-General of Verga. June 16, 1849, he was made Field-Marshal and appointed Commander-General of Tarragona. He was Military and Political Governor of the Department of Santiago de Cuba (this island) in 1852, and was second in command of the Island of Cuba from 1854 to 1859. Returning to Spain, he was made Captain-General of the Vascongadas Provinces, and during the Morocco war occupied the same rank in that part of Aragon. In the latter part of the year 1863 he was made Lieutenant-General, and in 1865 appointed Captain-General of Porto Rico, as also of the Province of Burges, neither of which he accepted. In 1866 he became Captain-General of Valencia, and a few months after was appointed Captain-General of the Island of Cuba. He was the second Captain-General of this Island who died in office, the other having been DON NICOLAS MAHY, who died July 19, 1822.

The health of the city and island is decidedly bad. The sudden change in the temperature since the last week in August, has caused a great increase of typhoid and *vomito

"MODERN ENGLISH"—OUR FASHIONABLE TONGUE.

Fashionable Words—Examples—The Abuse of English Language—Style—Examples—Newspapers.

THE BENCHES, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867.

A recent elaborate criticism in the TIMES on Modern English, suggests to me two or three criticisms which ought to be made, and as I have not seen them elsewhere, allow me to make them here. First, I protest against making one word do the duty of a dozen, especially when it is not the best. This is very apt to occur among well educated people, and makes them appear badly, because it seems as if they had a small vocabulary, and know little of its use. This is the result of fashion, just as ladies insist on wearing one form of dress till it becomes vulgar. I will take two or three words to illustrate my meaning. Take the word "*appreciate*," for example. I observe your critic uses it two or three times, and it shows him to be a pretty good scholar that he has not used it twenty. This word is French, and signifies *to fix a price*. Hence, it is used for *value*, for *esteem*, to *estimate*, &c., &c. It is now fashionable to use it instead of at least a dozen words more proper. A young lady says "you don't *appreciate* Mr. H.," instead of saying you do not esteem him, or value him properly. A young man says of the rebels, "you don't *appreciate* their situation." I should like to know how I could appreciate it.

Take another word—"*normal*." This word was introduced a few years since, and everything was immediately *normal*, till in regard to language, a physician would say the whole country was intellectually abnormal. The rebels (whom I call traitors) were simply in an abnormal condition, and they only needed to be restored to their normal state, which is Mr. JOHNSON's idea. They may be normal, but they will never get the poison of treason out of their veins. We have normal schools, and normal hospitals, and normal ideas, and if we could only get up a normal woman, we should be in a state of normal excellence.

I will illustrate this further by the vulgar use of a good word, which used to annoy me much. This is the word: "Allow." In the early settlement of the West this word did duty for at least five hundred. "I allow this is a good horse," says the farmer. "I don't allow to do it," replies another. "I allow to put this field in oats," says B—. "I allow you will go to town to-day." And so they went on allowing everything. Now this way of petting some words is simply a fashion among both literate and illiterate people. It is a bad fashion, because it cramps the mind as well as the tongue. The extension of language is to a great extent the extension of ideas. We ought not to introduce new words unless we have new things to name, or new ideas to utter. Our great advance in modern arts and sciences requires many new words, without that mere affectation of new words and style which many modern authors adopt for the purpose of seeming original, when they are really barren alike of thoughts or facts. If one wants to see the abuse of the English language, he has only to dip into our recent poets and novelists, or, if he has not enough of it there, into THOMAS CARLYLE. For my part I rejoice, with COWPER, that—

> "CHATHAM's language was my mother tongue;
> And WOLFE's great name compatriot with my own."

This leads me, secondly, to protest, on the part of American young men, against the abuse and affectation of style. This is really done to attract attention—sometimes a mere phrase gives an author celebrity. If one wants to see what a wonderful thing style is, and is not satisfied with JOHNSON or CARLYLE, he had best go to the local columns of our newspapers, where there is not only the scintillations of brilliant wit, but the most extraordinary exhibitions of literary gymnastics to be found in the Republic of Letters. There is, in fact, a good deal of genius among our local editors, but it is generally misapplied. It is not, however, there only, but everywhere in our modern writing, with few exceptions, that this affectation of acquiring reputation for literary dross, when one has not a literary mind, is apparent. If we could reduce down to plain, intelligible English most of our poets and novelists, what do you think they would be valued at? You remember ALEXANDER SMITH, an English or Scotch poet who flashed out about twenty years ago. I think that "stars," "sun," "moon" and "glory" made every second line of his poetry, and yet he was greatly admired.

The great profession of the present day is that of writing and speaking for the people. Both are, however, reduced to one; for the good speeches are all printed, and the Press has become the great instrument for all the intercommunications of mankind. When this age comes to be symbolized before posterity—as the old Egyptians stood out on their monuments—the newspaper and the steam-engine will represent nearly all that this generation has done, said or thought. There are many other good things, but these are the great ones. In literature, I cannot help thinking that, if we were judged by impartial critics in a distant age or country, we should be pronounced a race of commentators merely. In Germany, France and England the principal writers are engaged in explaining, elucidating and commentating upon what other people have done. Where is there a work of genius? I read DARWIN, and *Ecce Homo*, and BUCKLE, with the desire to know what infidelity could say in the garb of science and criticism, and with the thought that if it could not speak truth it might emit the flashings of genius; but I was disappointed. The matter was not only extremely scant, but there was none of that originality which distinguished the freethinkers of the last age.

But I am wandering away from the point. To speak to the people in such a way that the people understand you, and attend because they understand, is the great art of the day. To do this well, there are two ways or schools; but one of these ways can be done only by scholars rich in literature, and is, therefore, unfit for most writers. The other way, all who know their mother tongue, can use. I will illustrate these ways. The first and most useful is to use only your mother tongue, and use it rightly. No sensible person will think of looking into SWIFT, or JUNIUS, or COBBETT, or TOM PAINE for good or useful ideas; but no writers ever spoke more directly to the common sense of the people than they. Their great weapon was SAXON English, put into a clear, straightforward style. Some parts of PAINE's *Rights of Man* are worth reading, as a study of the English language. PAINE never uses one of the words which may be classed with "appreciate" and "normal," &c., &c. These authors are getting obsolete, because their substance was not equal to their style. The object of a young writer should be to prune down his style till he can express an idea in the fewest possible words and with the least foreign admixture. Metaphors, even splendid figures, are not forbidden in such a style, because they can be understood by the most ignorant men. But they must be clear, pointed, without one word too much. The other style to which I refer is that of great learning and imagination, of which EDMUND BURKE is the finest example. Before an audience of educated people BURKE would beat SWIFT and PAINE out of the field, and did do it. BURKE's appeal from the new to the old Whigs was a complete demolisher of the French party of FOX, and PAINE's *Rights of Man* doctrines. It is true that men have natural rights, but to overturn the whole structure of civil and civilized society is not one of those rights. EDMUND BURKE, though his writings are ceasing to be applicable to our times, should be read by every student of history and philosophy who desires to read the richest writer of the last age on the principles of civil society.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Kingston Agricultural Fair—Scenes and Incidents—Gambling Speculations and Sparring Matches—The Driscoll Murder—Visit to Kingston Penitentiary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Friday, Sept. 27, 1867.

The gathering at the show-ground yesterday was not so large as had been expected. There was "ample room and verge enough" in any part of the exhibition grounds. A considerable number of visitors came across from the American side in the afternoon. The firemen of the city turned out in procession, and, headed by a band, marched to the show. The display was decidedly good for a small city like this. There was a spirited time among the hackmen and others who provided the luxury of conveyances to and from the exhibition, which is held about two miles from the business part of the city. All sorts of vehicles had been pressed into the service, and the few hackmen there are, made a sorry appearance with their miserable hacks. The moving to and fro created a busy scene upon the road, and one would naturally suppose that all the world, and his wife were here. But the greatest sight has been around the gates at the entrance to the grounds. The manœuvrs of sweat-boards and other gambling devices were busy all day, and the showmen shouted their loudest. A sparring tent drew its crowds to witness the performances of "Young Bendigo" and TOM HUXLEY, who were relieved by several non-professionals. A brace of marines, from Her Majesty's gunboat *Heron*, amused the on-lookers not a little. One of them, a small but wiry being, engaged a tall countryman, whose arms were so long that the little fellow was obliged to drop frequently to save his head. He finally gave his antagonist a cuf on the forehead, and the gloves were withdrawn. The second sailor then engaged the first. A lively set-to was the consequence, and a knock-down, followed by a bleeding nose, caused the little man to yield. There are fat men, boys and women, dwarfs and prodigies of various kinds, and included is a female rope-walker, who has been talking all Summer of crossing Niagara River below the Falls upon a rope. The show business is certainly very extensive here.

There is little in the exhibition requiring special mention. Two printing presses manufactured at Oshawa, on GORDON's pattern, were at work in the Palace to-day. They are without the inking apparatus. Both presses appear to work well. They are the first ever made west of Montreal. The Judges in the Fine Arts department have failed to award any prize to the photographed groups already favorably mentioned, and it has given rise to much complaint. It is impossible to please everybody, and people who do not succeed in carrying off prizes are invariably disappointed, but in this case it does appear that there was either an oversight or bad judgment. The groups were photographed in this city. As some jealousy exists between Kingston and Toronto, the Judges being from the latter place, and also the successful exhibitor, it is hinted that favoritism has been manifested. It is astonishing what a miserable spirit of rivalry prevails among our cities. Toronto is accused, rightly or wrongly, of desiring to monopolize everything because she has been successful in the matter of centralising public institutions, and the consequence is that she finds Kingston, Hamilton and London combined against her. The Toronto Press has been very severe upon the present exhibition, and the *Globe*'s remarks have nettled the people very much. It is now said that the Association, which has its headquarters at Toronto, will use its utmost endeavors to deprive Hamilton of the show next year, and send it almost anywhere else; but the assertion is unjust. The matter will be decided by the votes of the delegates this afternoon.

The examination of the prisoners charged with the murder of the old man DRISCOLL at MORTON's distillery was concluded yesterday. The prisoners were all committed to stand their trial at the assizes. DRISCOLL was not the regular watchman, having only been on duty for a short time. The actual murderer, according to the confession of GEMMELL, is ALLEN, who struck the watchman down with the "jemmy" he had in his hand. A fearful struggle took place, the victim being rather a powerful man. It has been shown that the prisoners were in the neighborhood of the distillery on Saturday, and that two of them went into the office under pretence of making a large purchase of whisky provided it suited them. They tested the article, but concluded not to buy. This visit, it seems, enabled them to discover the location of the safe. GEMMELL intimates that he was opposed to the killing of the watchman, and says that after he had been struck down he removed him to a place on the path and wiped the blood from his face. The safe was then entered, and the money, $1,600 of which was in silver, was taken out. They managed to secure a boat, and make off to the American shore. HOWARD is the most accomplished villain of the lot, and has been in between twenty and thirty robberies; ALLEN has served a term of four years in the Penitentiary; JONES is a mere youth, but hardened in crime, and GEMMELL was never known to do worse than get into rowdy scrapes by pummeling some one at nights; but he has put in many an appearance before the Police Magistrate of Toronto for his misdeeds. Two of the prisoners, HOWARD and JONES, with another, committed two robberies in Hamilton a short time since. It does not appear that they had tried any other place on their way down here. There is very little doubt that ALLEN will be convicted of the murder, and the others as accomplices. GEMMELL fully expects to be dealt leniently with on account of his confession, which was altogether voluntary. He is evidently a coward, and anxious to get out of difficulty, no matter what may become of his associates in crime.

Great numbers have flocked to the Penitentiary during the past few days in order to visit the institution under a privilege accorded at this particular time, and the policemen have been engaged constantly through the day in showing parties over the premises. There is probably no similar institution in America. There are now about 900 convicts within the walls, with a number of others at the Lunatic Asylum, a short distance off. The establishment is immense, and looks to be as impregnable as the strongest fort in the world. The convicts are kept fully and constantly employed, the largest number being employed at shoemaking. All the trades are represented, and there are some excellent mechanics, too, as is clearly shown by the specimens of furniture at the exhibition. A piece of carving is shown that has never been equaled in this country. The prison has been used by both Upper and Lower Canada. There are also two Reformatories, one at Penetanguashene and Isle of Nois.

The exhibition closes this evening; already the greater portion of the visitors have left, and the stock is being moved off the grounds. The annual meeting takes place this afternoon, when the new officers will be elected, and the next place for the exhibition chosen.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Approaching Elections—Judge Kelly's Address on the Tariff—New Railroads—The Corn Crop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 27.

In general politics there is nothing new, and the same remark is true of the local matters. From Wisconsin and Iowa we hear good reports. Minnesota is somewhat in doubt, on account of the action of the Republican Convention on the temperance question. The resolve against temperance measures to conciliate the Germans is liable to alienate the temperance voters, who are numerous enough to place the party in the minority. From what I continue to hear from Kansas I am confirmed in the opinion formerly expressed that female suffrage will not prevail. Whatever may be the abstract merits of the question, the prejudices of our people are too strong to be readily eradicated, and in this matter the better portion of the women are indifferent, or at least not anxious for a change.

Representative KELLY, of Pennsylvania, is in our State, and he has been delivering speeches upon the tariff question. As a matter of course, he favors protection, and as especial pains have been taken to make that unpopular in the West, among our agricultural population, Judge KELLY is out here to argue the case. His speeches are strong and able, and possibly he may succeed in convincing our farmers that it is good policy to raise up a manufacturing population here, and thus create a home market, rather than that our workshops should be four thousand miles away, rendering it necessary to transport our provisions and breadstuffs that distance and return with manufactured goods for home consumption.

Manufactories are the great need of the West; and if a protective tariff will create them, an untold benefit will be conferred upon this section of our country. As the great system of English manufactures grew up under an almost prohibitory system, the same result might be produced in the great valley of the West.

A new railroad was opened in this State last week. It starts off from the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis at Bloomington, and after making a westing of between twenty and thirty miles, runs nearly parallel with it for about one hundred and fifty miles, and there intersects it again at Monticello, near Alton, and some twenty-eight miles from St. Louis. It traverses one of the richest and best cultivated sections of the State, and affords an outlet either to St. Louis or Chicago for a vast amount of grain and thousands of cattle and hogs. It will be principally a freight road, the travel being mostly local.

Another line of considerable importance is being pushed forward in the northwestern part of the State. It is to run from Rock Island in a northeast direction, to near the northern State line. An important arnucle in its traffic will be the products of the coal fields in the regions roundabout Rock Island. And still another is creeping up the valley of the Fox River from the coal fields of the centre of the State. This is also designed as a coal and grain road. It passes through—or is to pass through—several important towns, Ottawa, Aurora, &c.

Business is lively. Grain receipts continue heavy. Everything is moving off satisfactorily. The weather is colder, but we have had no severe frosts yet. Corn is out of danger, and the crop will be a heavy one in the aggregate.

THE EMPEROR THEODORE.

A Sketch of the Abyssinian Monarch.

The following is a description of THEODORE II., taken from a book published last year in France by a gentleman for some time French Vice-Consul at Massowah.

The man on whose head now rests the lot of Abyssinia is forty-six years of age. He is of average stature, of an imposing carriage, and of an open and sympathetic physiognomy. His features less regular than those of most Abyssinians, are expressive and changeable, and have none of that borrowed dignity which marks certain Oriental faces with solemn insignificance. The look is lively and piercing; the distinct lines of the profile well express the firm will which has enthralled the freest and least docile people of the East. Rigorous toward others in matters of etiquette the Negus has emancipated himself in matters of costume, and affects a negligee nce which, however, never becomes bad taste. A simple soldier's coat, a pair of trousers and a belt from which hang pistols and an English sword, and over all a *chamma*, or embroidered toga—this is his habitual costume. It has sometimes happened that Europeans presented to him have hesitated among the crowd of silk pourpoints (*balakamis*) which surround him, and committed mistakes which have much diverted him. This disdain of all luxury governs all his acts. The furniture of his tent is of the simplest, while his residences at Magdala and Debra Tabor are incumbered with silks and stuffs from France and India. In the field he wears the coarse black infantry buckler, while by his side trots the page charged with his state shield covered with blue velvet scattered with imperial lilies. That which at first is the most striking in THEODORE is a happy combination of suppleness and force—especially of force. Born proud, violent, and inclined to pleasure, he commands his passions in this sense—that they never make him oversee the limits he has marked out for himself. He has been unjustly accused of drunkenness, and on this subject the late French Consul has collected some information. He is very sober, eats little, drinks more, but never up to any marked over-excitement, far less to coarse drunkenness, more worthy of a yolof or Mandingo King than of a sovereign of Christian Abyssinia. As to women, they have never had the least influence on his public life, always excepting his first wife, the good and regretted TZODEDJIN, for whom he had always a sort of worship. She had been, however, the faithful companion of his days of trial, and when he lost her seven or eight years ago, he saw in this death a chastisement which Heaven inflicted on him for having burnt a woman alive at Godjam. TZODEDJIN had kept him in the simple life and pious practices of an Abyssinian of the old time, and when she died he lived eighteen months in the greatest austerity. A marriage of ambition has been the indirect cause of the irregularities he has since made public. To put an end, by a kind of fusion, to the pretensions of the family of OUBIE, he married, about six years ago, the daughter of the latter, the young and beautiful TOROUNESCHE, who had throughout Abyssinia the reputation of an accomplished Princess. Witty, accomplished, charming, she had scarcely any defect but the obstinate pride which is a very general draw back with Abyssinians of a certain rank. For two or three years the most perfect union reigned in this household. THEODORE had for his graceful partner a tenderness in which pride had no small part, and when she had given him a son he assembled all the grandees at a theatrical *fête* and showed them the new born, saying, "Behold him who will reign over you." It is doubtful whether the guests took seriously an observation against which the elder sons of the Negus had the right to protest. One day, on the occasion of the Easter *fêtes*, iteghé TOROUNESCHE asked her husband for the pardon of some Tigrian chiefs, kept in irons for their attachment to OUBIE. This legitimate demand excited in the highest degree the suspicions of the irritable Negus. "What do you mean?" he asked. "Do you prefer your father to me?" "Perhaps I do," answered the haughty Princess. She had scarcely spoken when a violent blow fell on her cheek. ENDA, her brother, received, in return, a second another. OUBIE, who since the marriage had been restored to favor, was placed in irons, and has not since recovered his liberty. Moreover, the Negus, to inflict a deadly blow on his wife, at once took four favorites from the lowest ranks. This first explosion over, he dismissed them all except one woman of the Yedjo-Gallas, who has none of the physical or moral charms of an iteghé, but who skillfully retains her capricious lover by a number of cares and attentions which the proud TOROUNESCHE has the imprudence to despise. What shows the abasement of the national character is that those who surround the Negus have taken his part in the scandal. The Church alone protests by the voice of some venturous priests. At Easter THEODORE being obliged by decorum to communicate, obtains absolution only on the condition of promising to change his conduct. He then goes to see the iteghé, who still exercises a certain ascendency over him—for he is proud, notwithstanding his infidelities, to be the husband of a woman so admired. He passes an hour in moaning to the most biting and hardest truths, and if he occasionally rages and threatens, the iteghé reminds him coldly that no Negus has ever killed his wife, and that she knows well he will not dare to begin. THEODORE then returns somewhat ashamed to his little Court, makes a public confession, declares "that he is really the most scandalous sinner in Ethiopia—that he is it in spite of himself; that it is a victory of the devil—a victory which should make us feel our weakness and nothingness." Finally he promises to try and do better, and dismisses the favorite. Easter over, he takes her back again, and sometimes adds a second. In these breaks will with the Negus is calculated for effect. He is theatrical, in a word, say the Abyssinians. It is just the shade which the great Latin comic writer renders by *gloriosus*. When he gives audience to strangers, to chiefs who come to make submission, he leans negligently on two magnificent tame lions, while two others roll, rage, or stretch at his feet; and he enjoys like a child the emotion which this formidable living decoration inspires in the visitor.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* having charged Mr. BABINGTON WHITE with stealing his novel of *Orce*, from OCTAVE FEUILLET. Miss M. M. BRADDON, editress of the magazine in which the criminated work is being published, writes as follows to the editor of that journal: "SIR: With the deepest regret I have perused your severe criticism of *Orce* in this evening's impression. The discovery of the theft from M. OCTAVE FEUILLET has fallen like a thunderbolt on my senses. Let me at once assure your readers, those who are subscribers to *Belgravia*, that I was unconscious of Mr. BABINGTON WHITE's deception, he having undertaken to contribute an original novel. As the worker of precious metals will never refuse base his honor's sake to take back the base stuff he may have sold, unconsciously, for gold, so I should wish at once to publish my willingness to return the amounts paid by my subscribers for those numbers of *Belgravia* in which *Orce* has usurped a place. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, M. E. BRADDON. Richmond, Sept. 16, 1867.

Some time, and not very long ago, it was scarcely possible for a French journalist to criticise the administration of the Suez Canal without exposing himself to an action by M. DE LESSEPS. In the space of a short time the Suez Canal Company recovered from journals which had predicted that the company would want a loan, damages amounting in the aggregate to £10,000. The courts always decided in favor of M. DE LESSEPS. Well, it now turns out that the writers were right and the courts wrong; and, wonderful to relate, M. DE LESSEPS, stung by remorse, and unable to disturb the £10,000, which is the property of the company, has refunded the whole amount to the ill-used journalists out of his private purse. This is a most improbable story; but it is authenticated by the *Paps*, a paper altogether favorable to M. DE LESSEPS, and which tells the tale for his greater honor and glory.

The authorities of Paris are said to have under consideration a project for throwing foot-bridges over the most crowded of the many crowded thoroughfares of that city. This is becoming extremely necessary, especially in the boulevards. Even now, when the private carriages are not one-twentieth part so numerous as in the Winter and Spring, it is a matter of great difficulty, and, for women and persons who are not very active, of real peril to get across the more frequented boulevards. Such persons continually have to wait many minutes before they can risk the passage—and a risk it almost always is. The boulevards Montmartre, Capucines and Italiens are probably the worst places in Paris to cross, especially the Italiens. The *Figaro* says that there are every day from eight to fifteen persons run over or knocked down by vehicles.

The Czar's would-be assassin, BERESOWSKI, has just arrived at Toulon, where he had to change the grey and yellow garments of the cellular prison for the red jacket of the *forcat* and the green cap of the condemned for life, and where also the chain was riveted to his left foot. During the whole operation BERESOWSKI remained perfectly calm and composed, and it was remarked that, with his intelligent countenance and soft expression, he was very unlike his companions, who, in their hideous costume, looked more like half-shaved wild beasts than anything else. Of the wounded he left behind, deep scars is the only trace that remains. BERESOWSKI is to be embarked in a month or so for New Caledonia.

Progress has been made in the new uniforms which are to do away with the traditional Austrian white coat and blue trousers. The trousers are to be red, rather loose, and to be worn in boots which come up to the calf. Instead of the white coat there is to be a short grey blouse, fastened with a belt round the waist. The cap remains the old forage cap, but will be gray like the blouse. The whole looks smart, as far as one can judge from single soldiers, and it certainly is a comfortable dress. A certain number of uniforms have been distributed to each regiment of the line in garrison in Vienna as a trial. If it answers it is to be introduced for the whole infantry.

The venerable AUBER, ten years older than ROSSINI, has a new opera in rehearsal, which, he says, will be his last. It is to be called "Un Jour de Bonheur." A young *artiste*, hitherto only heard at concerts, Madame CRIMENDEL, will be instructed with the prima donna's part. AUBER, who, according to an inscription on the *façade* of the new opera, was born in 1782, and is consequently 85 years old, gets up at 5 in the morning to work at his composition, and every afternoon he may be seen holding the ribbons behind a pair of particularly high spirited horses, bowling along at the rate of 12 miles an hour on the Bois de Boulogne.

"L.L. D." writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"While the forged letters which would have handed from NEWTON to PASCAL the credit of having discovered the laws of gravity are so much discussed, it may be as well to remind the general reader of SHAKESPEARE's claim to a share in that credit. There is quite enough to suggest the whole theory in those lines in 'Troilus and Cressida:'

> 'But the strong base and building of my love
> Is as the very centre of the earth,
> Drawing all things to it.'

In another passage in the same play we find the expression, 'True as the earth to its centre.'"

A man, having rather a grim reputation, has just died at Noyon, (Oise,) in his 84th year. He was formerly public executioner in the department of the Corrèze. He was also assistant executioner at Paris at the period when ROBESPIERRE, SAINT-JUST, and other members of the Convention, died in turn upon the scaffold; and he used willingly to relate, perhaps with some exaggeration, the part he performed in the execution of these personages.

The closing of the Universal Exhibition remains fixed for the 31st of October. The Imperial Commission, who, a few days ago, issued tickets for the remainder of the season at 40 francs, while the weekly tickets from that date amounted to only 36 francs, have just lowered the price to 20 francs up to the last day of the great world's fair.

The London *Times* is requested to state that the Baroness ADOLPHE DE ROTHSCHILD did not supply flowers for the decoration of Gen. GARIBALDI's apartment on his late reception at Geneva, as was erroneously reported, and that the Baroness remained entirely aloof from the proceedings connected with the reception of the General.

The Duke DELLA ROCA, son of Queen CHRISTINA, the German journals state, is about to marry Mlle. GROBECKER, a performer at the Karl Theatre of Vienna.

The Cure of Inebriates—Letter from Dr. Day.

The following note from Dr. DAY, Superintendent of the State Inebriate Asylum, was addressed to the editor of the Binghamton *Republican*:

NEW-YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM,
BINGHAMTON, Sept. 27, 1867.

SIR: I notice in your paper of last evening an item in which I am called upon for an opinion on a subject with which it is presumed I am familiar. During the last ten years I have had under my care over 2,500 cases of inebriety, in all its various forms and conditions. More than 400 of these had delirium in its various stages. In the first years of my connection with the asylum for the treatment of their cases I embraced the common error that liquor could not with safety be entirely withdrawn from the habitual drinker. After two or three years of observation I found this was an error, and that the pathology of drunkenness was not well understood by medical men generally, particularly those who had ventured to write books on the subject. I found on trial that my patients did much better by withdrawing alcohol altogether, never allowing even alcoholic tinctures of any kind to be given. Since I have been connected with this institution (about five months) I do not think I have given one drop of alcohol in any shape to a patient. I do not keep it here, because I think it is seldom if ever needed, and more than this, I consider it dangerous to continue its use in these cases even in small doses. Permit me to state one fact. A man may habitually drink his quart or more of liquor per day, as most habitual drinkers do. Confine such a man in some place and put him upon an allowance of one half his usual quantity, and he will suffer more than he will to cut him off entirely. I have tried this in a large number of cases and have satisfied myself from actual observation. Of course these sufferers are found in all our reformatory and correctional institutions, as well as in private practice. They are usually found in a deplorable condition when medical aid is sought. They should be treated in the most skillful manner and faithfully nursed. Their blood is poisoned, which, no doubt, is the cause of the alarming and dangerous symptoms we meet with in the debauched drunkard. The symptoms in the advanced stages of such cases are not unlike cases of narcotic poisoning from opium, conium, cannabis, indica and other such poisonous drugs. They do not need the same drug to cure when poisonous doses have been taken, even though administered in infinitesimal doses. But, Sirs, it is not my intention to discuss this question here. I only state briefly and hastily the result of my observation on this single point. "I stopped off" the drunkard, we hear as much about these days. Absolute abstinence will cure the inebriate; nothing short of it will keep him cured after he is raised up from a life of inebriety and degradation. Very respectfully, yours,

ALBERT DAY, Superintendent.

Drinking Clubs Declared Illegal in Maine.

The first of three indictments against the originators and leading men of a Drinking Club, which has recently been organized in Lewiston, was tried last week before the Supreme Court of Maine, Judge WALTON presiding. The Club had been organized only a few days, and had over twenty members. Judge WALTON, in his charge to the jury, said that the state of facts admitted shows that on the payment of a certain sum of money a person received a ticket which entitled him to a certain number of drinks, and the delivery of those drinks completed the transaction. It is not denied—for the payment of the money and delivery of the liquor negatived it—that there was a purchase of liquor in this transaction, but it is contended there was no sale. But there can be no purchase and purchaser without a sale and seller. Although the transaction may be carried on by an agent, yet the employers cannot escape, while the agent is responsible also. There can be no question but that the agent, who had charge of this Drinking Club, received the pay for tickets—the fact that the pay is in advance making no difference—delivered the liquor and replenished the stocks, would be liable as a common seller. But if he is liable, then his employers are also liable. The Judge said that the employers of the agent and the responsible managers are the members of the Club, who in that capacity carry on a limited partnership for a special purpose; and the act of 1858 especially provides that any such partner shall be held liable for the illegal transactions done by the copartnership, with his knowledge and assent. In this case each individual member of the Club is liable for the illegal acts of the Club as a whole, whether done by any member or by their agent. The counsel for the respondent having made the point that although the transactions of the Club might make each member liable for a single sale, yet they could not be held as common sellers, considering that their Club had been running only two days, the Judge said that a person might become a common seller in five minutes as well as in five years. That, however, is a question for the jury.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The counsel for the respondent indicated they should except to the rulings of the Judge, and carry the case up to the full bench.

Death of a Centenarian in New-Orleans—Her Connection With a Celebrated Will Case.

From the New-Orleans Times, Sept. 26.

The death of Mme. SOPHIE DESPAU, *née* CARRIÈRE, at Biloxi, at the advanced age of 110 years, has added another feature of interest to what the United States Supreme Court has decided to be the most remarkable suit ever brought to trial in this country. Mme. DESPAU was born in 1757, when Louisiana was held by France, of an old Provençal family, and her name will long be remembered in connection with that of her sister, ZULIME CARRIÈRE. It was while under Mme. DESPAU's care that ZULIME, when thirteen years of age (1796) and already celebrated for her beauty, was married to DES GRANGE, a French nobleman, who soon after subsided into a barkeeper or syrup-maker. Some years after DES GRANGE proved to have been already married, and about the same time an attachment sprung up between her and DANIEL CLARK, the Congressman, the land speculator and foremost business man of his time. The attachment resulted in a marriage, according to Mme. SOPHIE DESPAU and another sister, and, according to all, in the birth of MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES. Mme. DESPAU, in her evidence in the Gaines case, testified that she was present when the marriage ceremony was performed in Philadelphia, present with a third sister, and it was upon their evidence that the alleged ceremony rested, for the priest who officiated subsequently went to Ireland, the church was burned down and the records destroyed. What added still more to the complication of the case was that ZULIME CARRIÈRE DES GRANGE CLARK was subsequently united to DR. GARDETTE, and thus during the lifetime of CLARK.

As Mrs. GAINES' legitimacy depended upon the validity of CLARK's marriage, the strain of the whole case turned upon the evidence of Mme. DESPAU. To test her veracity the evidence of some thirty-five or forty witnesses was taken, who had known her while residing in this city, in Biloxi, Havana, Florida and Spanish America. But the answers were in her favor, and in the interpretation given of the bewildering facts of the case by the last decision of the Supreme Court, her statements were taken as correct; and an estate now valued at $15,000,000 was adjudicated to her niece, Mrs. GAINES; after almost fifty years after the making of the will, thirty years after the commencement of the suit, after six appeals to the Supreme Court, and when the original suit had been divided into five hundred separate actions against subsequent possessors of CLARK's estate, Mme. DESPAU, though living for more than a century, and though involved three-fourths of that period in the troubles of her sister, did not after all live to see the termination of the suit, and save $15,000 worth of the contested estate, yielded by Mr. SLIDELL during the recent war, none of the contested property has yet been recovered by its life-long claimant.

Romance in Mixed Circles—A Double Marriage and an Elopement.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Sept. 26.

In one of the battles during the latter part of the war, a soldier in one of the Ohio regiments was taken prisoner. His comrades supposing him killed so reported it to the family he had left behind him, consisting of a wife and one child. The woman remained single a year or two, living from hand to mouth, but finally went to Toledo, where she accepted a situation as cook in a restaurant owned by a mulatto. After a while they were married. The mulatto sold out his establishment at Toledo, wandered about from place to place, and finally brought up in this city, and procured a tenement in the upper part of town. After running the gauntlet of several of the Southern prisons, the soldier was finally exhausted, and at the end of eighteen months after his reported death went back to his old home to find that his wife and child had disappeared, but where she had gone no one could tell him. He at last came to Lafayette and accepted a situation in a cooper-shop, he being a cooper by trade. One day about two weeks ago a little boy came to the shop after shavings, and the soldier at once recognized him as his own. He asked the little one what his name was, if his mother was living, and if she was married. The child gave his name—the same as his own—and said his mother was married to a black man. He told him to come back the next day and he would have some nice shavings and blocks ready for him. The next day the boy returned, and at the soldier's request conducted him to where his mother lived. The mulatto was not at home. Upon seeing her soldier husband the woman, as a matter of course, fainted after the most approved fashion and went into hysterics. She soon recovered, however, and after a few moments' conversation an understanding was arrived at between them. Her last husband had about two hundred dollars in money—what was left of the proceeds of the sale of his establishment in Toledo—which she proceeded to secure, together with such little articles as she needed for her own comfort and that of her child, and the two, with their boy, left the house and the city together. The mulatto also left the city the next day, and has not been seen since.

Jefferson Davis' Last War Council.

E. A. POLLARD describes in a Southern newspaper the last council of war held by JEFF. DAVIS. It was held in South Carolina while DAVIS was in retreat, and only a few days after the issue of his proclamation of April 5, in which he urged the South to an unending conflict. This proclamation was issued before the surrender of LEE's army—"an event," says Mr. POLLARD, "which appeared to determine the last hopes of the Southern people; to convince them that further prosecution of the war was useless, and even criminal, in a fruitless consumption of human life." Mr. POLLARD adds:

"Not so with Mr. DAVIS. He was remarkable for a sanguine temperament; he had that disposition at once impetuous and weak, which, demanding that all things must be as it wishes, believes them so; and was the world thought the swollen boasts of a desperate and failing leader were really the sincere illusions of a proud man who never, indeed, fully realized the extremity of his cause until the iron entered the soul' in the casement of Fortress Monroe. In his strangely deliberate and leisurely retreat through the Carolinas, he had not appeared for a moment to realize that he was a fugitive, and he looked with complacency upon the disordered fragments of the army that had gathered on the line of his flight, and that pursued it with a vague and uncertain design. An officer who was constantly in his company in what might be thought days of anguish and despair to the fallen chief testifies: 'Mr. DAVIS was apparently untouched by any of the demoralization which prevailed—he was affable, dignified, and looked the very personification of high and undaunted courage. He yet persisted that our cause was not lost, although Lee had surrendered, although JOHNSTON had furled his banners without a battle, and although all that was viable of the great armies that had stood from Richmond to Augusta, on the dominant lines of the war, were less than one thousand soldiers, fragments of brigades that assembled around him at Abbeville, S. C., when he paused there for a final council with his Generals.

In the little town of Abbeville Mr. DAVIS summoned his cabinet to council; he was determined to try their resolution, and anxious to ascertain the spirit of their men. The only full Generals who yet attended him were BRAGG, his 'military adviser,' and BRECKINRIDGE, lately Secretary of War. There were five brigade commanders present at the conference. To this small but important audience Mr. DAVIS addressed himself with all the powers of his wonderful and subtle intellect. The old, imperious look was yet in his worn face; the eye, transfixed with neuralgic pain, with its deep recess of light, shone steady and defiant; the iron visage was illuminated by the active mind and shone with the animated discourse. He spoke in the even, silvery tones of his accustomed eloquence. He declared that the country was only suffering from violent surprises and an exaggerated alarm; its resolution would soon be erect again; the present condition was that of panic, and patriotism would soon be aroused when it heard the commanding and reassuring tones of authority. He insisted that the war was not hopeless. The armies could be reassembled, and there would be new calls for enlistments and new incentives to the country's service. He said that even the few hundred men he yet counted around him were enough to prolong the war until panic had passed away, and they would be a nucleus for thousands more. He urged his officers to accept his views, and to animate all men to stand to the good cause, whose honor they had so long maintained, and whose last hopes they now carried on their bayonets.

His auditors were silent. At length they spoke, one by one, each brigade commander stating the condition and temper of his men, and declaring his view of the situation. It was a plain, unanimous judgment; the war could not succeed and should not be prolonged; they could not ask their men to struggle against a fate which was inevitable, and to sell all hopes of restoration to their homes and friends; but they would insist that their honor was involved in securing the escape of Mr. DAVIS, and for the accomplishment of this object they would risk battle, and put off submission to the last moment.

'No, no!' exclaimed the unhappy chief, in passionate accents. 'I will hear of no plan which has for its object only my safety.' Then speaking gravely and bitterly, with a deep and fearful change settling on his countenance, he said: 'All hope is gone! Alas, that I should see the day when all the friends of the South are prepared to consent to her degradation.' He faltered, and sat down in silence; every one in the room respected him too much to reply.

Presently, without even a gesture of courteous retirement, without any acknowledgment of the company whatever, he rose to leave the room; and it was observed that he had lost his erect carriage and dignified port. A weight of years appeared to have fallen on the stricken sufferer. The eyes were uneasy in the pale, pinched face; and and so uncertain and tottering was his step that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE moved to his side, and giving him his arm, supported him from the room. Not a single word was spoken."

GENERAL ITEMS.

In Chicago, on the afternoon of the 25th ult., as a wealthy lady was attempting to step upon a street car, a man stepped on the platform immediately in front of her, another being close behind. The conductor at the time was inside the car collecting fares, and the rear platform was vacant. The first man quietly closed the car door, and then, by a rapid and skillful movement, he fastened his hands upon her throat and threw her upon the railing. His accomplice rifled her pockets in a second's time, secured her wallet containing $4,000, leaped from the platform and disappeared. So rapidly was the affair accomplished, that it failed to attract attention from passers-by in the street. But a gentleman sitting in the rear portion of the car gave the alarm, and a general rush was made by the conductor and male passengers to the rear of the platform. The villain had released his hold of the terrified lady, and was leaping from the car when he was collared by two gentlemen who, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in taking him into the car.

A terrific boiler explosion occurred at a soap factory in St. Louis, a few days since, by which the acting engineer was instantly killed. A member of the Board of Engineers made an examination and reported, among other things: "The condition of the boiler was such as to have caused the explosion, and never expected to see. The bottom sheets, at some places, had the thickness of writing paper. On the side, or near the top of the same boiler, were five rivets without heads, which were off previous to the explosion. The cause of the explosion was the insufficiency of the boiler and no water in the same. The boiler had been red hot, and cold water was all at once pumped into it. From information received, there must have been a pressure of from seventy to eighty pounds of steam at the time of the explosion, while at the same time the boiler would have been unsafe at ten pounds."

Senator WILSON, in a letter saying that he would be unable to deliver the address at the Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations in Chicago, wrote: "The past year has been to me one of trial and sorrow. My mother was taken from

The present raid upon the Stock was well organized, and cunningly directed to produce the largest measure of alarm among the actual holders, but the orders from the public to buy at the low figures came in too freely to-day for the purpose of the raiders to drive the Stock down below 35 ₱ cent. Even the trick—grown somewhat stale in Michigan Southern and New-York Central—of directing the sales of last night through a firm of Brokers represented in the management of the Corporation thus sported with, failed of its intended effect.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	93¾	93⅞	Northwest	41¾	42⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅜	113⅝	N. West Pref.	65½	66¼
U. S. Con. 6-20s	107⅜	107⅝	Rock Island	102⅝	102⅝
N. Y. Centrl	103¾	103¾	Fort Wayne	100	100½
Erie	64¼	65¼	W. U. Telegraph	35	35⅜
Hudson	128½	128⅝	Sts. Paul Pref.	64	64
Readmg	101⅝	101⅞	Pacific Mail	140	140⅝
Mich. Southern	81¼	82	Toledo & Wabash	43	43⅜
Pittsburgh	79⅛	79⅞	American Gold	143¼	143⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	66	66	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	9.143	5-20 con., 1865, new is	107½
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	110¼	5-20 con., 1867	107½
5-20 & 1,000, '81	110⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	107⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	109	5-20 con., small, 1867	107⅞
5-20 con., small	112½	10-40 reg	93⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅜	10-40 & 1,000	93⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	109	7 3-10 2d series	106⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	109¾	7 3-10 3d series	106⅜
5-20, reg., 1865, new is	107⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101¼
N. Y. B'y loan	107	Illinois 6%c War Loan	101½
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. b'y loan, 1872	99¼	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	66
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. b'y loan, 1873	98¾	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c. 6s	65
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. b'y loan, 1874	100	Tennessee new bds	63¾
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. b'y loan, 1875	100	Virginia 6s, new bds	45
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. b'y loan, 1877	100	Georgia 6s	73
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1861	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	52¾
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	101	North Carolina 6s	69
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	100	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52¾
Illinois reg. 1860	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds	51¾
Ill. 6s coup., '79 aft. 1860	101¾	Missouri 6s	104¾
Ill. 6s coup., '79 aft. 1862	101¾	Missouri H. & St. Jo. 6s	81
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¾	Missouri Pacific R. 1s	104¾
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¾	Cal. 7s	127¾
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	127	Commerce	115
Manhattan	135	Ocean	101
Mechanics'	119	Hanover	112
America	145	Irving	106
Seventh Ward	107½	Nassau	107
State of New-York	112	Commonwealth	106¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1867	93	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72¾
Erie 1st Mort. 1867	93	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	98¾	Gal. & Chic., Ext	103
Hud. R. 1s, 1st M., 1908	101	Ohio & Miss. 1st Mort.	101
Mud. R. 7s, 2d M., 1875	104	Chi. & R. I. Con. 1st	96¼
Harlem 1st M. '60-'72	102¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104¾
Chi. R. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	88
R. Isl. Goshen Line, '68	96	Clev. & P. 3d M. conv.	86
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo	104	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	116¾	Chi. & A., S. F. 1st M.	102
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93½	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	75½	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	86
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	94	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	77
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	Peninsula R. R. bonds	77
Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	83¼	Mich. S. & N. Ind. 1st M.	83¼
Han. & St. Jo. 1st M.	79⅝	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Tol. & W. 1st M.	90	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104
To. & W. 2d M.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96¾

The Croton National Bank of this City, a small concern, under private management, which has changed ownership three or four times in as many years, with a nominal capital of $200,000, exploded this morning. The Street was not surprised, after the name of the Bank said to be in trouble was made public. It has had little or no credit for some time past, and really deserved less than to have run up a Deposit line of $371,000 as against $531,000 under Loan and Discount. The Circulation is of course secured at Washington, and will be redeemed by the United States Treasury. The chances are that the other securities will nearly or quite pay the Depositors without assessing the Stockholders. The Bank is now in the hands of the United States Bank Examiner. It was not a member of the Clearing House Association, though reporting its weekly averages though the House.

The New-York Central traffic in September will show a handsome gain on $1,480,929 in September, 1866, one of the heaviest months of that year. The gain reported for the first three weeks is $61,000.

The annual meeting of the Clearing-house Association was held this day at the Clearing-House. The transactions for the past year amounted to $29,820,122,923; average daily transactions, $96,818,580. The total transactions since its organization (14 years) have been $187,890,467,794. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: John Q. Jones, Chairman; Alexander Masterton, Secretary, and William A. Camp, Manager. The Clearing-house Committee for the ensuing year consists of J. D. Vermilye, of Merchants' National Bank; James M. Morrison, of Manhattan Company; E. D. Brown, of Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank; S. R. Comstock, of National Citizens' Bank, and C. P. Leverich, of Bank of New-York. The Committee on Admissions consists of Wm. A. Wheelock, of Central National Bank; Wm. H. Cox, Mechanics' National Bank; Amos H. Trowbridge, Second National Bank; James Buell, Importers and Traders' National Bank, and Alexander Masterton, of Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. The Committee of Arbitration consists of R. H. Lowry, of National Bank of the Republic; W. L. Jenkins, of Bank of America; W. H. Macy, of Leather Manufacturers' National Bank; Shepherd Knapp, of Mechanics' National Bank, and Nathaniel Hayden, of Chatham National Bank. And the Committee on Suspensions consists of James Gallatin, of Gallatin National Bank; Jacob Campbell, of Pacific National Bank; George McDuer, of National Bank of the State of New-York; Edward Haight, of National Bank of the Commonwealth, and W. K. Kitchen, of National Park Bank.

The produce exports from this port this week have been to the currency value of $3,330,163.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	11	Barley, bushels	.....
Flour, bbls	17,973	Malt, bushels	720
Flour, bags	.....	Pork, bbls	.....
Cornmeal, bbls	.....	Cut Meats, pkgs	.....
Cornmeal, bags	209	Lard, pkgs	56
Wheat, bushels	1,390	Beef, tcs. and bbls	.....
Corn, bushels	.....	Whisky, bbls	461
Rye, bushels	.....	Petroleum, bbls	2,790
Oats, bushels	.....		

ASHES—Have been in demand and firm, at $9 75 for Pots, and $12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at former prices.

CANDLES—Have been rather dull but quoted firm.

COFFEE—Has been in pretty fair demand and firm in price, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 14c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@16½c., in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 3,800 bags; sales of 10, 15,405 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, "4,646 per *Star of Devon*, 1,000 per *North America*, 541 per *St. Ursula*, 5,018 per *Meteor*, 2,100 per *Petrel*, 600 per *Eclipse* and 500 per *Mina*. To arrive, 1,016 per *Romulus*, 1,500 per *Aquila* and 3,076 per *Palme*. The market closes dull at our quotations, which are nominal, except for prime grades." Stock of all kinds in first hands here today, 80,773 bags, including of Rio and Santos 63,033 bags; of Java, mats, 5,842 bags; of Ceylon, 4,110 bags; of Maracaibo, 1,517 bags; of Laguayra, 2,444 bags, and of other descriptions, 3,827.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

Baltimore	bags, 20,000
Philadelphia	bags, 5,600
New-York	bags, 63,033
Grand total, bags	88,633

COTTON—Has been in very moderate request at about previous prices. Middling grades, 21¾c.@23½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 1,100 bales, against receipts of 1,542 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	2,642
Receipts last week	3,760
Receipts preceding week	4,806
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	17,208
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	451,701
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,894
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	1,076
Exports since Sept. 1	6,533
Exports since Jan. 1	336,078
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,004
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,309
Estimated stock on hand here	38,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867 23,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year 2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates 7,200
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 1,567,054
Exports preceding cotton year 1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867 60,330
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates 70,000

FISH—The demand has been quite moderate, since our last, at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request at a further improvement of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl., but it closes less buoyantly, under more liberal offerings, partly to arrive. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50 @$9 50; very poor to good extra State at $10@ $10 75; good to choice extra State at $10 75@$11 25; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 15@$11 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 50
Extra State	10 00@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping grands	10 15@11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 10@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 30@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00@16 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., at $10 25@$16 for common to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in more demand at from $6 65@$8 50 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $6 35 for City, $6 75 for Jersey, $6 85 for Caloric, and $6 90@ $6 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 500 bbls. and sacks, at $11 50@$13 50 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat opened at an advance of 2c.@3c. a bushel on Spring, and 3c.@5c. a bushel on Winter, influenced by the extremely light offerings and the rather urgent wants of buyers. Toward the close, there was less buoyancy to appearance, and some holders seemed more desirous to realize. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 52,500 bushels, including very Choice White Michigan (a small lot,) at $3; Amber do., ordinary, at $2 60; No. 1 Spring, at $2 30@$2 32; No. 2 do., at $2 25@$2 27; for Prime to Choice Amber State $2 70@$2 75; and White Southern at $2 80 per bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, opening more firmly, but closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last, of 70,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 32, for Mixed Western; afloat, $1 28½@$1 30 ₱ 56 lbs. for do., in store, and $1 33 for nearly Pure Yellow (4,000 bushels,) per bushel. Rye has been scarce and wanted; sales 55,000 bushels, mainly to arrive, including State at $1 58@$1 60, and Western at $1 50@$2 52½ ₱ bushel. Oats have been depressed and lower. We quote new Western at 72c.@ 75c., to arrive and here, ₱ bushel; sales 78,000 bushels. Barley continues quite heavy; 12,000 bushels sold at $1 45 for state and $1 40 for Western. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Messrs. EDWARD BILL & Co. notice thus: "The entire exhaustion of the old crop of Wheat in this country, and the deficiency in the yield of the new, has changed materially the aspect of the trade in Breadstuffs. There is a general firmness throughout the West, and the supplies come forward to the seaboard slowly and are held with a degree of firmness that greatly restricts business. Prices fluctuate slightly, but do not decline to a point sufficient for the execution of many foreign orders. The receipts of Flour continue light and the market is generally strong, especially for all high and medium grades, which are not plenty and cannot be manufactured to advantage with the present high rates of Wheat and the advanced freights from the West. For October delivery sales have been made of Extra State at $10. In California there is but little doing and prices irregular. For Wheat, there are liberal orders here from England and France, but prices, as yet, are above most of the limits. The crop is evidently light throughout Europe, and with more free receipts at the seaboard and some reduction in prices, a fair export business from this port may be done later in the season. In the meantime quite an active trade is doing from California to England. The quality of the new Spring is so superior to former years that it will in a measure take the place of the Winter, which is the most deficient in yield. Of White Michigan, California and Amber Winter, the supplies are light and prices have advanced considerably. Barley, with lower prices, is more active. Oats are in request at our quotations. Rye is also firm. Indian Corn, under the influence of speculation and conflicting reports of damage to the growing crop has fluctuated in value, but closes firmly. The last accounts are more favorable for the crop, but the demand is large and prices, although irregular, do not show a tendency to materially decline under present receipts. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 19,418 bbls. Flour, 218,181 bushels Wheat, 234,820 bushels Corn; to South America, 9,720 bbls. Flour, 10 bbls. Corn Meal; to the Continent, 3,462 bbls. Flour, 38,420 bushels Wheat; to all other ports, 25,854 bbls. Flour, 5,879 bbls. Corn Meal, 10,742 bushels Corn, 399 bbls. Rye Flour—making a total to all ports of 50,710 bbls. Flour, 399 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,881 bbls. Corn Meal, 257,551 bushels Wheat, 227,563 bushels Corn, 656 bushels Oats, 620 bushels Peas."

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during—hours, prior to 10:30 A. M. on Monday, Sept. 30, 1867: James Bailey, Buffalo, corn; M. E. McKeever, Buffalo, wheat; Handy Andy, Buffalo, corn, &c.; C. J. Cole, Buffalo, corn; G. Hoyt, Buffalo, corn; T. Parker, Buffalo, wheat; Oshaw, Oswego, corn; William M. Favill, Buffalo, corn; Saxon, Buffalo, corn; E. J. Thomas, Buffalo, corn; Julia Benjamin, Buffalo, wheat; A. Van Vranken, Buffalo, wheat; F. Krapp, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Celia A. Noble, Buffalo, wheat; Ironsides, Rome, flour, &c.; W. O. R. Sprague, Oswego, corn; George J. Wagner, Phœnix, flour; Kitty Davis, Buffalo, barley; Simon Haws, Buffalo, rye; Colorado, Oswego, barley; James L. Breed, Buffalo, rye; John H. Coates, Buffalo, corn; S. N. Derrick, Buffalo, corn; Woodbine, Buffalo, oats; Ella Sutton, Buffalo, corn; G. V. Selden, Buffalo, corn; Gilbert Peterson, Buffalo, oats; D. R. Williams, Buffalo, corn; Kate Jamison, Buffalo, oats; Perry E. Toles, Buffalo, wheat; Henry Pappleton, Buffalo, oats; A. S. Bovey, Buffalo, corn; G. C. Banas, Buffalo, barley; Frank Bachelder, Buffalo, wheat; Chas. M. Belknap, oats, &c.; Alden, Buffalo, corn; W. G. Streater, Buffalo, corn; Austin Scott, Oswego, barley; Horicon, Buffalo, corn; Durango, Buffalo, wheat; Susquehanna, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Kate Freese Buffalo, wheat; H. Reed, Buffalo, corn; B. B. Clapp, Buffalo, oats; T. Kelsey, Buffalo, wheat; Walter Scott, Oswego, wheat; Gage, Syracuse, flour and salt; M. S. Clark, Oswego, wheat; H. Newton, Oswego, barley; J. R. Wais, Oswego, barley; C. Downer, Oswego, barley; G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, corn; Belnast, Buffalo, oats; R. G. Briggs, Oswego, corn; City of New York, Oswego, flour; Dido, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Gen. Burnside, Buffalo, corn; G. P. Saunders, Oswego, barley; Tom Reed, Buffalo, corn; Huron, Buffalo, wheat J. S. Noyes, Buffalo, corn; N. C. Alvord, Buffalo, wheat; David G. Mink, Buffalo, barley; Wm. Wart, Buffalo, corn, &c.; George Beadle, Oswego, shipstuffs and flour; George W. Tifft, Lockport, flour, &c.; Anna Rebecca, Oswego, wheat; H. S. Pameler, Buffalo, wheat; A. D. Merry, Oswego, corn and flour; H. S. Hebard, Buffalo, barley and oats; Mohawk Valley, Buffalo, wheat; R. Paddock, Oswego, flour; C. Woods, Oswego, barley; John M. Annis, Buffalo, oats; Carl K. Tinney, Buffalo, corn; A. Stacey, Buffalo, corn; City of Albany, Rochester, flour, &c.; Four Sisters, Buffalo, corn and wheat; L. H. Tibbs, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Lela, Buffalo, corn; Security, Buffalo, oats, &c.; David Ellis, Buffalo, corn; Ella F. Davis, Buffalo, corn; James T. Chard, Buffalo, oats; E. A. Gilbert, Oswego, corn; Fred. Deesy, Buffalo, corn; Mary Tracey, Buffalo, corn; Wm. M. Shirtz, Buffalo, corn; Shamrock, Buffalo, oats; John Ciara, Buffalo, oats; Urana, Oswego, barley; Hattie Eliza, Oswego, corn; John S. Pierce, Buffalo, wheat; Anthony Jamison, Buffalo, wheat; Duncan, Buffalo, wheat; E. P. Selmser, Buffalo, oats; Wm. H. Bowman, Buffalo, oats, &c.; John Wart, Oswego, wheat; Willie H. Dunn, Buffalo, corn; Frank J. Tuttle, Buffalo, corn; Rockaway, Oswego, barley; Teress, Montezuma, wheat; S. G. Cowles, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Irving Merry, Oswego, barley; Wide Awake, Buffalo, oats, &c.; River Queen, Oswego, wheat; J. H. Reed, Buffalo, corn; Z. C. Foot, Buffalo, oats; C. K. Tinney, Buffalo, wheat.

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1866, to Sept. 1, 1867.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Sept. 27, 1867	15,088	309,490	397,827
New-Orleans, Sept. 20, 1867	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1867	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1867	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Sept. 20, 1867	2,423	.....	.....
California, Sept. 1, 1867	2,600	884,077	.....
Other Ports, Sept. 20, 1867	.....	.....	.....
Total	20,461	930,167	397,857
To about same period, 1866	7,078	41,221	145,617
To about same period, 1865	8,553	291,938	572,491
To about same period, 1864	16,978	610,815	73,259

To the Continent.

New-York, to Sept. 27, '67	4,212	....	43,285	....
Other Ports, to Sept. 20, '67	2,044	....	1,397	....
Total	6,256	....	44,682	....
To about same period, 1866	....	5,300	1,397	....
To about same period, 1865	....	55,728	....	....
To about same period, 1864	5,781	....	23,222	....

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand and heavy at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 15 @$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in less request at 60c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and firm, including American at 40c.@70c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market.*—New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 40c.@45c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@ 65c. ₱ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@ 55c. ₱ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 45c. @60c. ₱ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c. @70c. ₱ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ₱ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in at former quotations.

LATHS—have been in moderate request at former prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet and quoted rather heavy.

LIME—Has been firm and in fair request.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet, but firm, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@57c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in rather more request today, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@59½c. ₱ gallon; do. in bond, 50c.@50½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 70@$3 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$3 87; Pitch, $3 87@$4 12 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand, and quoted firm, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@ 87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 37½ @$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 65c.@ 80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25@$1 31 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30.—*Sperm*—Continues in demand, and we note sales of 1,375 bbls., in parcels, mostly from store, on private terms, but reported at $2 25 ₱ gallon for manufacture. In Boston sales were made of 600 bbls., in parcels, at $2 20@$2 25 for export and manufacture, and in New-York 400 bbls. on private terms, for do. *Whale*—Continues in fair request for manufacture. The transactions embrace 300 bbls. Northern at 75c. ₱ gallon, and 900 do., Southern, in parcels, at 67c.@ 69c. ₱ gallon. In New-London 400 bbls. Cumberland Oil sold at 75c., and 300 do. Elephant on private terms. *Whalebone*—Sales were made of 20,000 lbs. Arctic and Ochotsk, at the average price of $1 18½ ₱ lb. for export.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Sperm.	Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1867	23,121	77,527	781,914
Same time last year	36,686	88,972	885,994
Exports for the week ending Sept. 30, 1867	2,476	97	28,186
Previously	15,746	15,865	430,557
Total	18,222	15,962	458,743
From Jan. 1 to date	5,294	376	425,000
Same time last year	8,294	376	425,000

—Freeman's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Has been in pretty fair demand since our last, at 28c.@29c. for Crude; 14c.@15c. for Crude in bulk; 30c.@34c. for Refined, in bond, and 49c.@50c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 55,400 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 4,000 pieces, 60x64, 9¼c., heavy; 400 do., 64 x64, 9¼c., heavy, early in the week; 8,000 do., 64x64, 8¾c., early in the week; 10,000 do., 64x54, 8¾c.; 10,000 do., 64x64, 8¼c.; 15,000 do., 64x64, 8¼c.; 6,000 do., 64x64, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted a shade firmer, but has been quiet. Sales since our last, 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $23 85@$23 95 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 90 regular way; $20 50@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Stock, 62,799 bbls., against 78,311 bbls. a month ago. Cut Meats continue in demand at 12¼c.@13c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15¾c.@18c. for Hams ₱ lb.; sales equal to 300 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet; 150 boxes long, clear, ice-cured, sold at 13¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in active request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14c.@14¾c., and small lots at 14¾c.@15c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@ $28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 360 bbls., mostly new City. Tierce Beef is in less request. Stock of Beef, 544 tcs. and bbls. old. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter has been in request at 28c.@45c. for poor to choice State, and 17c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in light request at $11@$12 for Carolina, and $9@$9 50 for Rangoon, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been very sparingly sought after at former rates.

SPICES—Have been quiet, but quoted steady.

SUGARS—Have been held more firmly, on a fairly active market; sales since our last, 970 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¾c.@13¾c., and 160 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@14c. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at from 14¾c.@16¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 13c.@13¾c.; 85,000 lbs. Stearine at 13¾c. @15c.; 84,000 lbs. Grease at 7¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand, and very firmly held.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in September.

	Ky.	Va & N.C.	Ohio	Md.	Total.
Stock Sept. 1, 1867—hhds.	22,466	675	39	26	24,004
Received since	5,931	34	....	....	5,965
Total	29,397	709	39	26	29,969
Delivered since	5,070	45	19	....	5,132
Stock, Oct. 1, 1867	24,327	664	19	25	24,837

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock Sept. 1, 1867..... 5,972
Received since..... 1,803
Total..... 7,705
Delivered since..... 1,671
Stock in Brooklyn Inspec'n Warehouse Oct. 1, '67.. 6,034

Total stock..... 30,871
Same time 1866..... 27,367
Same time 1865..... 43,691

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in September.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Sept. 1, 1867	bales 3,616	....	1,324
Received since	bales 6,603	....	....
Total	bales 10,219	....	324
Sales and reshipments to Sept. 30	5,369	....	324
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1867	bales 4,850	....	....
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1866	bales 7,363	116	425

WHISKY—Has been inactive and heavy at 36c.@ 38c., in bond, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. ₱ bbl., 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6¾d. ₱ bushel; 100 tierces Lard, by steamer, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 45,000 bushels Wheat 6¼d., by sail, and 9d. by steamer. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark with 3,000 quarters Corn at 5s. 9d.@6s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Bremen, 100 bbls. Tobacco at 80s. ₱ hhd. For a Continental port, direct, a ship with Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl.

AUCTION SALES.

A. B. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

FIFTH FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

At their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock,

when they will offer a large and varied assortment of heavy goods for Winter, comprising men's, women's misses' and children's wear.

34TH-ST. FERRY TO HUNTER'S POINT LONG ISLAND.

Will be sold at public auction at the City Hall on FRIDAY, Oct. 25, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., for a term of ten years from Nov. 1, 1867, the lease of the Ferry, as now established, from the foot of 34th-st., East River, to the present terminus at Hunter's Point, L. I.

The said lease will be sold subject to the condition that the landings of the Ferry, or any part thereof, not the property of the Corporation of the City of New-York, shall be procured at the risk and expense of the purchaser, and that the said Corporation shall not be liable at any time for any expense whatever in connection therewith.

The purchaser of this franchise will be required to comply with the covenants on the part of the City contained in the present lease and provisions of Section 61 of the amended charter of 1857.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
NEW-YORK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1867.

BURDETT, JONES & Co., Auctioneers.

20,000 TONS OF PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL Co., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 26, 1867.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., 20,000 TONS of fresh mined Pittston coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh.

The sale will be positive and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal, to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms, 50 cents per ton advance, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1867, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, several pieces or parcels of improved and unimproved real estate, belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

A description of property, together with the terms and conditions of sale, may be had upon application at this office, where will be furnished, on and after Oct. 14, 1867, maps of the property to be sold.

Warranty deeds will be given to all purchasers.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1867.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

66 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
161 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Landing ex steamer *Britannia*.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Sa carcom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LARGE AND VALUABLE PUBLIC SALE OF ELEGANT CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ARTISTIC CARVED VASES, MOSAIC INLAID TABLES, PEDESTALS, BRONZE CLOCKS, BOHEMIAN WARE, &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1 and 2, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the large collection of Italian marbles purchased by them, comprising an entire invoice of new goods shipped to them direct by Messrs. G. B. Pandolfini & Co., from Florence. This collection forms one of the most beautiful varieties of artistic works of art ever offered in this City, and has been selected by Mr. Pandolfini, during his visit to Italy, with a special care to suit the tastes of the connoisseurs of the country. In the collection will be found some very fine pieces of Carrara marble statuary, vases of entirely new designs, alabaster groups, mosaic inlaid tables, marble pedestals, card receivers, &c., &c. They will be on exhibition on Monday, with descriptive catalogues.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have designated upon two hundred and thirteen and one-twelfth (213 1-12) dozen gloves, more or less, of various kinds, sizes and qualities, for the payment of duties assessed against Lazarus Minzesheimer, Samuel Minzesheimer and others, as due the United States. And that said property will be sold at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & Co., at their store, No. 109 Wall-st., in this City, on the 3d day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District, New-York.

The above sale is postponed to the 14th October, 1867.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 232 Livingston-st., opposite Hanover-place. Furniture by Brooks in good order. Rosewood parlor suite

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IL TROVATORE. Characters by Mme. Parepa Rose, Mme. Datska Testa, E. Fancani, Mollini, Berlik.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MEG'S DIVERSION and THE LATEST EDITION OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Characters by Messrs. J. Gilbert, T. B. Biaggo d, A. W. Young, J. B. Polit, J. W. Leonard, Miss Clara Jennings, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Annie Ward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmonds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. R. Stanley, Welsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Eyser, Miss Rose Kryger, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Hanford, Mrs. Wright, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHELIEU. Edwin Forrest as Richelieu.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, FAIR JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 200,000 CURIOSITIES.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT. L. P. Harrison, Director, assisted by Leopold de Meyer, Mme. Anna Ackermann, Messrs. Carl Rosa, G. W. Colby, Theo. Thomas.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
14th-st., near 8th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY,
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

BUNYAN HALL,
Union Square.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PILGRIM, and PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

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Five copies.....$8
Ten copies.....$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

GARIBALDI has refused to give the Italian Government his parole not to engage in hostilites against the Papal States.

It is reported on the Continent that NAPOLEON had addressed a note to the Sovereigns of the North German States on the subject of their relations with Prussia, and that in this note the French Emperor, after calmly discussing the last circular of the Prussian Cabinet urging German unity, asks the Southern potentates to pledge themselves not to pass the Main and merge their countries in the new Confederation of the North.

The Pan-Anglican Synod has adopted and issued an address condemning Rationalism, Popery and Mariolatry, and seeking to promote unity in the Church.

GENERAL.

By the arrival of the steamship *Henry Chauncey* at this port, yesterday, we are in receipt of our Central and South American correspondence. Political affairs in Panama were unsettled, but business was reviving. No events of importance had occurred. News from Peru set forth that Col. PRADO was proclaimed constitutional President on Aug. 31. The Peruvian Government had granted to Dr. MARIANO ARISMENDA and associates the exclusive right, for fifty years, to organize telegraphic communication between Panama and Peru. The Peruvian squadron was still at Coquimbo, awaiting orders to return to Valparaiso. In Ecuador Congress assembled on Aug. 23. Señor ORTIZLA, brother-in-law of the late Gen. FLORES, had been installed President of the Republic. Late advices from the Colombian States show that order has not yet been restored, and that pretty nearly all the States are in arms against their present rulers.

By a cable despatch from Lisbon late advices from Rio Janeiro by the mail steamer from that port are at hand. The combined land and naval forces of the allied Powers had bombarded the Paraguayan positions of Curupaity and Humaita, but with what success was not known, the accounts of the attack that reached Rio Janeiro up to the time the steamer sailed being decidedly conflicting.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention assembled at Worcester yesterday, there being about 500 delegates present. Mr. H. G. PARKER, of Cambridge, was chosen President, and made a short speech. At the afternoon session JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Quincy, was nominated for Governor, and GEO. M. STEARNS, of Chicopee, for Lieutenant-Governor. The resolutions adopted affirm the doctrine of State Rights, declare for economy in the administration of the Government, denounce Congress for passing unconstitutional laws, and promise the coöperation of the Democrats of Massachusetts in "the uprising throughout the country."

The Paterson Fall Race Meeting was commenced yesterday. There was a good attendance, the weather being delightfully pleasant. The trial steeple-chase for green horses was won by Mr. ELWES br. h. *Targuis*, ridden by T. LEE, beating Mr. REDMOND'S ch. g. *Dare Devil*. PEPPER, who rode the latter, was thrown at the water-jump and taken up insensible, but speedily recovered. Time, 6:25. The Underwood Gift, mile heats, was won by *Delaware* in two heats, beating *Morrissey*, (second,) *Sleety* and *Urbana*. Time, 1:48¾. The St. Leger, two miles and a quarter, was won by *De Courcy*, beating *Ruthless*, (second,) *Number Three*, *Jubal* and *Clement*. Time, 4:15¾. The winner sold for $30 in pools of $700. *Clara Clarita* won the selling race, beating *Susie M.*, (second,) *Number Three* and *Bragne*. Time, 2:19¾.

The Police of Boston yesterday arrested a confidence operator named DAVID E. SPRAGUE JONES, with several *aliases*. His operations have been generally confined to obtaining jewelery on forged letters and checks, and representing himself to be in the business. Among the victims is said to be VINTON BISHOP, of Maden-lane, New-York, from whom JONES obtained diamonds valued at $1,200 in gold.

The steamship *Tioga*, from New-Orleans bound to Philadelphia, was burned at sea on the morning of Sept. 27. Three of her crew were burned to death. All her passengers and the rest of her crew were rescued by the steamship *Rapidan*, and arrived at this port in that vessel yesterday. They are detained at Quarantine.

Our Havana correspondence is dated Sept. 25, and gives full details of the illness and death of Captain-General MANSANO, and of the appointment of his successor. The health of the city and island is set forth as quite bad, and cases of typhoid fever and comito negro are on the increase.

LOCAL.

Gen. SHERIDAN visited Brooklyn yesterday, where he was most enthusiastically received. The portions of the city through which he and his military escort passed were gaily decorated. Over ten thousand people turned out. He was received at the City Hall by Mayor BOOTH, who addressed him in cordial welcome, to which he returned a brief but characteristic reply.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent J. S. CONKLING, of Brooklyn, has submitted his report to E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, in which he gives the history of the yellow fever cases which lately occurred at Greenpoint. He reports that the fever was communicated from the crew of the Italian brig *Odara*, which lately passed Quarantine. The substance of this report has already been published. No new cases of yellow fever have occurred in Greenpoint since Friday, the 20th of September.

The Croton National Bank, S. R. VAN CAMPEN, President, failed yesterday, and went into the hands of the Government Examiner, Mr. CALLENDAR. The failure is attributed to mismanagement on the part of the President. The circulation of the bank was $180,000, and there was about $250,000 on deposit. The creditors of the bank are said to be amply secured.

The bodies of the two men killed by the boiler explosion in Newark, N. J., were yesterday taken from the ruins. The explosion is supposed to have been the result of carelessness on the part of the engineer, who was killed. Many thousand people visited the scene of the explosion yesterday.

Dr. HARRIS, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, in his weekly letter sent to the Board of Health, yesterday, says New-York and Brooklyn are in an unusually healthy condition. He gives also official information showing how fearful have been the recent ravages of yellow fever at the South.

Seven United States vessels were offered at auction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. Among them was the old receiving-ship *North Carolina*, which sold for $30,000. A few of the vessels were withdrawn.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Reformed Dutch Church at New-Brunswick, N. J., was celebrated yesterday. Rev. RICHARD H. STEELE, the Pastor, delivered an interesting address.

There were forty-two cases on the calendar of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, most of them being of a trivial character. Several cases were adjourned in consequence of the witnesses not being present.

On Monday afternoon, a collision occurred on the Morris and Essex Railroad, between a mail train and a train of empty coal-cars, causing the death of ROBERT OSBORNE, a brakesman.

Thirty-eight charges of violation of the Excise Law were investigated at the meeting of the Board of Excise yesterday. Four licenses were revoked. Many of the cases were postponed.

We are indebted to Purser WM. B. EATON, of the steamship *Rapidan*, for the prompt delivery of our Havana letters and files.

The first Fall meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening, and a paper was read by Col. MELVIN upon the explorations of the Red River.

Additional collections for the yellow fever sufferers at the South are daily reported.

Higher prices were demanded yesterday for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions; but transactions were on a restricted scale, and the market closed heavily. Cotton was a little more active at unchanged prices. Groceries were in request and firm. The freight market was somewhat brisker.

The Political Reaction.

The Democrats are counting largely on the "reaction" said to be going on for victory in the coming elections. President JOHNSON, it is evident, also believes in the alleged political reaction in public sentiment, and expects from it similar results.

That the public mind has become disgusted with the extreme measures of many prominent men in the Union party we have little doubt. The evident determination of some among them, not only to secure the colored race in the enjoyment of equal rights, but to give them absolute ascendency in the government of the country, has repelled very many who have hitherto acted with the Republican Party. There is no doubt, moreover, that the violence and reckless partisanship which has marked much of the action and more of the speeches of Republican leaders, the disregard of Constitutional obligations, the manifest determination to keep political power in their own hands, by whatever means, and the evident purpose to exclude the Southern States from the Union until they can rely on their support of the most radical measures of public and of party policy, have caused very many members of that party to distrust the wisdom and the patriotism of those who have usurped its leadership and control.

But this must not be mistaken for a reaction which contemplates or will tolerate the renewed ascendency of the Democratic Party. It is not a reaction against the principles or the policy which carried the country through the war and suppressed the rebellion. It is not a reaction against "coercion," and in favor of the old doctrine of State Rights. It is not a reaction against the more vigorous conduct of the war which dismissed MCCLELLAN and put Gen. GRANT at the head of the national armies. It is not a reaction against the Proclamation of Emancipation, nor against the Constitutional Amendment, by which Slavery was forever abolished. Nor is it a reaction against the legislation of Congress by which equal civil and political rights are secured to all men without distinction of race or color, and by which the Southern States are required to recognize and accept this principle as the condition of restoration to political power.

Upon none of these points have the people changed their minds, or determined to reverse the policy of the country. They are no nearer now to approving the President's policy of admitting the South back to Congress without conditions of any sort, and as a matter of constitutional right, than they were a year ago. They approve the general action of Congress now as thoroughly as they did then. And still less is there the slightest indication of their disposition to reverse the leading principles on which the war was waged, and adopting in their stead those by which the Democrats constantly endeavored to weaken its force and embarrass its progress.

The Democrats have, therefore, no warrant in any indications of public sentiment for anticipating their own return to power upon the principles and under the organization which they have hitherto maintained. The only "reaction" which is either visible or probable is within the ranks of the Republican Party against the extreme, violent and intemperate measures for which the leaders of that party have in some degree made it responsible. If the vehement crudities of THAD. STEVENS, the systematic and calculating Jacobinism of Senators SUMNER and WADE, and the reckless and unscrupulous partisanship of such men as WENDELL PHILLIPS and Senators CHANDLER, HOWARD and others are to be fastened upon the Republican Party as essential parts of its national creed, it is by no means unlikely that they may involve their ultimate expulsion from power, even to be replaced by their Democratic opponents. But the peril has not reached this point yet. The losses of the Republicans in the elections that have already taken place do not indicate any popular desire for the restoration of the Democratic Bourbons. But they do involve an unmistakable hint to the Republicans against pushing too far the theories and purposes of the extremists among them. And even if the elections which are still to occur should be somewhat of the same complexion, they would only enforce still more emphatically the lessons which may fairly be drawn from those that are past.

It will not do for the Democrats to presume too far upon the symptoms of "reaction" which they have observed in the public mind; nor will it be any wiser for the Republicans to underrate them or to misunderstand their real meaning.

Garibaldi's New Religion.

Just before setting out on his quixotic adventure GARIBALDI made a proposition for a new religion, which he submitted to that amazing assemblage, the Peace Congress of Geneva. We suppose it was the Liberator's purpose, as soon as he reached Rome—for which he was then on the march—to inaugurate this new form of worship in St. Peter's with becoming ceremonies and pomp. After having driven out the priests with the butts of the muskets with which he scornfully threatened them, and after having disposed of his Holiness and the other Papal dignitaries in the way he foreshadowed, he could then call upon the bereaved Romans and mankind to accept the evangel which had been provided for them after a few moments' thought and a brief campaign. Religions have been established after this fashion in the world before now; and what has been may be—for there is nothing new under the sun.

It would certainly be a memorable spectacle to see the red-shirted man of Staten Island and Caprera standing in all his apostolic simplicity of appearance beside the altar of the sublime Cathedral where lately stood the head of the Catholic world, dazzling and resplendent, surrounded by the gorgeous hierarchy of the Church Universal. The occasion would be one calculated to touch the imagination as well as the feelings of mankind, and might well give an impetus to the Garibaldian gospel which would send it whirling adown time as erstwhile the Confederates were sent whirling adown the valley. It almost brings our pen to a pause when we consider how near this may have been of accomplishment but a few days ago. The man who was to do it may this day be a prisoner, with blasted hopes; but when he drew up his brief programme, and set out for the Eternal City to put it in execution, he was doubtless as confident of reaching the enemy's capital as he was sure of having occupied it eighteen years ago. Between the two periods he had seen kings flee at his approach, governments dissolve in his presence, and armies surrender before the magic of his name. Was PIUS the Ninth stronger than FRANCIS the Second; or was the effete religion of Rome more difficult to abolish than the despotic politics of Naples? His life had taught him that all things are possible to the man of courage, and that he who has faith can seize the mountains and throw them into the sea.

The new religion that GARIBALDI proposed to found is of less interest to us now than it would have been had he actually founded it. For some reason or other, moreover, he gave the world little more than a hint of its nature, and it is with some difficulty that we get even a vague idea of the principles on which it is to be, or was to be, based. The note in which it was embodied and laid before the Genoese Congress was not only brief, but was delivered at the hour of his departure for Rome, so that there was no opportunity for its discussion, no chance for emendation or enlargement. "Let us," were his solemn and pregnant words—"let us terminate our democratic mission for the entire world by proclaiming the universal religion of the Deity, by substituting the priesthood of LEIBNITZ, GALILEO, KEPLER, ARAGO, NEWTON, QUINET, ROUSSEAU, &c., for that of ARBUES and TORQUEMADA." "Thus," he added, "we shall have cleared the path which will lead us to the fraternity of nations, and cemented durably the compact of universal peace." And having written this he abruptly closed by inscribing under it the prophetic name, "G. GARIBALDI."

"The universal religion of the Deity" is the Garibaldian substitute for the heterogeneous creeds of the world. If this be so simple as to receive at once the assent of all mankind, it is also, alas! at the same time so indefinite that its universal reception need not alter the belief or practice of any adherent of any one of the hundred sects of Christendom. The Pope himself would doubtless be willing to subscribe his name to this creed next to the signature of GARIBALDI, and the Grand Llama would join hands with Dr. CHAPIN over it, and all would dance together on the common ground which each had previously claimed as exclusively his own.

Even when we try to discover the character of the new faith through the priesthood whose names are designated by GARIBALDI, we still find difficulties in the way. LEIBNITZ, GALILEO, KEPLER, ARAGO, NEWTON, QUINET, ROUSSEAU—mathematicians, astronomers and social philosophers—they constitute, in the matter of religion, a body so diverse in their beliefs that we doubt whether they could gree upon a single point excepting the universal religion, which is no point at all. Catholics, Protestants, Deists and Free-thinkers—humble Christians like NEWTON and daring skeptics like ROUSSEAU—some of them did not differ more from TORQUEMADA than they would differ from GARIBALDI. Were such a priesthood instituted, and were they installed in St. Peter's or elsewhere, we fancy they would deal as hard blows at each other's heads and creeds as GARIBALDI was preparing for the Pope and the Papacy a fortnight ago.

GARIBALDI has got out of his depth in proposing to substitute a new religion for the religion of Christendom. The fact of the matter we should imagine to be—judging by his scientific priesthood rather than by his single dogma, if dogma it can be called—that the bold Liberator has got some glimmering of Comtism or Positivism, in which not a few speculative thinkers of the present day are trying to find a solution of the world's troubles. Though we should think that nothing could be more antagonistic to the nature of his mind, he has probably been captivated by it all the more that he could not take the trouble to comprehend it; and in adding to it a *God* where COMTE had none, he has given it sufficient novelty to satisfy his own conscience and the irrepressible wants of humanity.

GARIBALDI, in his retirement at Caprera, will now have opportunity to develop and perfect and fortify his religion, so that mankind may be ready for it when next he sets out for Rome.

The Enlistment of Minors.

A conflict has arisen between the Courts in Virginia and the military authorities there, the latter having, as it is stated, refused to obey a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge MEREDITH, at Richmond, on the petition of a soldier, who sought to be discharged from the army on the ground that he was a minor when he was enlisted.

The question as to the right of a minor to his discharge in such a case is no new one here. It has been before our Courts repeatedly, the last time in the case of J. M. RUHE, before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the District Court of the United States, whose exhaustive opinion on the question we published in full last week.

All our Courts, State as well as Federal, before whom the question has been brought, have agreed in their determination of it. They have all held that the Courts, whether Federal or State, have nothing to do with the question of the discharge of soldiers from the army because they were minors, but that Congress has committed all these cases to the determination of the Secretary of War.

Our Courts have also decided that the Federal Courts alone have jurisdiction to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, where the petitioner is held under authority of the laws of the United States; and under these decisions it would seem that Judge MEREDITH ought to have dismissed his writ when it appeared that the petitioner was a soldier of the United States army, or declined to issue it in the first place if that fact appeared in his petition. But as he did issue it and took such proceedings as to provoke this refusal to obey it, we must think that these decisions were not brought to his notice, or that he came to a different conclusion from that held by our Courts, though this seems to be the only natural conclusion from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of ARLEMAN *vs.* BOOTH.

But why should the military authorities have refused to obey the writ? The Supreme Court quite clearly indicated in the Booth case that it was the duty of the United States official to obey the writ, so far as to make a return to it, setting forth the authority under which the petitioner was held, whereupon it becomes, they say, the duty of the State Court to proceed no farther in the matter. It would seem as if this course might have been pursued in this instance, and if pursued, that the same result would have been reached with perhaps less opportunity for complaint than has been afforded in the present case.

Perhaps, however, it is as well for the Judges of the State Courts, especially in the Southern States, to learn to be a little more chary about using their writs of *habeas corpus*, &c. They should understand that to issue such a writ in a case which will only result in a refusal to obey it, must tend to weaken the force of the writ in other cases in which no such result ought to be looked for. And this question has been so often discussed that it is not too much to ask of them everywhere to take notice that they cannot discharge soldiers of the United States. Questions between the United States and those who have enlisted in its armies belong to the Courts of the United States to determine; and the Secretary of War is the only power that can discharge from the service any young man who swore that he was of age in order to enlist, and is now ready to swear that he was not of age in order to obtain his discharge.

The Unsettled Condition of Europe.

The recent telegrams relating to the political crisis in Europe have probably been as fair a transcript of the news current on the other side of the Atlantic as we had any right to expect. If a tithe of the political rumors which get circulation here were sent by cable to Paris or London they would be sadly bewildering, no doubt. The perplexities of interpretation would probably be greater even there than here. REUTER'S news agency is singularly infelicitous in its working methods. A large proportion of the telegrams transmitted by it—even if honestly procured—have to undergo the process of translation; and such selections from these as come to us by the cable, however judiciously made, must sometimes tend to confuse as much as to inform the public judgment.

This was particularly the case during the Luxemburg crisis. It has been the case since the latest feint of an advance by the Italian party of action. We know almost nothing of the nature of GARIBALDI'S movement beyond the fact of his arrest and the occurrence of certain disturbances consequent thereupon. The nature or extent of the outside pressure brought to bear upon the King's Government in order to compel its active intervention; the threat of a reoccupation of Rome by French troops; and the way in which the movement generally is likely to affect the validity of the September Convention, are all matters upon which the smallest conceivable amount of light is thrown thus far. What is brought out in broad relief is the absolute worthlessness of all such pacific utterances as those delivered the other day at Lille and Amiens, even admitting the sincerity of the Imperial spokesman. The peace of Europe, for a time, since the revival of the present dynasty, was doubtless to some extent in the keeping of France. It is no longer in the same keeping.

We publish in another column a remarkable letter from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, evidently written by a careful and dispassionate thinker, which seems to throw as much light upon the perplexed situation of affairs in Western Europe as anything that has recently appeared. It is evidently the result of careful observation, and it is worth attention as a practical commentary upon the events which have transpired since the late meeting of the Emperors at Salsburg. Everywhere throughout France, the writer, who was on a business tour, found the existence of a deep-seated feeling of uneasiness and distrust, which appeared greater the higher one went in the scale. The first impressions made upon the visitor by these whisperings of opinion failed to convey to him any clear idea of the real basis upon which it rested. The probabilities of peace being disturbed, he says, did not seem to him sufficient to account for the strength and the generality of the belief in it. The universal uneasiness, after maturer observation, he came to the conclusion has a lower basis than even the present international complications. The populace of France care little for one policy or another. They look to results or to success. They find that during the Crimean war France was the arbiter of Europe. They find that the national *prestige* had grown greater in the Italian campaign that followed. French diplomacy, they say, has fallen into equal disrepute in both hemispheres. The Latin race in America have not improved their standing nor enlarged their influence by the Mexican adventure. Italy has not been reconciled to the Pope, nor has the Pope been reconciled to Italy by the Emperor's methods of arbitration. The attempt to check the progress of the Prussian scheme of German consolidation was a failure. The previous interposition in behalf of Russian Poland and Denmark was conspicuous only from its futility. The suggested rectification of the Rhenish frontier was only proposed to be dismissed as an impossibility the moment Prussia declined to be complaisant. The Luxemburg trouble was settled by the intervention of a rival Power.

These political failures, moreover, have been accompanied by others less apparent to outside observers. The system of finding employment, under Government direction, for artisans and for the laboring classes generally, worked marvelously until the burdens of local taxation made it apparent that there had been a violation of unalterable economic laws. The same system of public improvement it becomes every year more difficult to carry out. Municipalities have run in debt, perhaps not yet so as to affect their ultimate solvency, but so far as to prove that permanent employment for the working classes at the hands of the Government cannot be had. Discontent secretly manifests itself. And if new methods of meeting the social question cannot be devised, a diversion must be found in military enterprises, which shall bring the nation glory, whether at the expense of its permanent industrial interests or not.

There may be no certain conclusion drawn from this presentation of facts as to the imminence of a European war in which France shall lead. But events would either seem to tend in that direction, or the Emperor will have to make concessions to Labor, and to the laboring classes that have become government stipendiaries, which may prove the greatest social revolution Europe has yet witnessed.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is said that a wedding ceremony, recently performed in London, according to the ritualistic forms, occupied three hours. This is longer than the honeymoon sometimes lasts. Taking the chances of connubial bliss into account, it is likely to be generally considered a consumption of more time than it is safe to risk. In this country it wouldn't do at all. Marriages are sometimes contracted, the ceremony performed, the honeymoon exhausted, divorces obtained, and the parties married again, within about that time. Ritualism will not be popular here in marriage matters.

The Republican State Convention at Syracuse adopted a very strong resolution against official corruption, and declared the determination of the party to grapple with and root it out. We venture to suggest that if there is any sincerity in this declaration, it is not shown by renominating as their candidates for the Legislature men who were notoriously corrupt, and whose votes for any measure having money in it could always be had by being paid for, and never without. Such men have generally money enough to control the nominations, in spite of resolutions; but the party will only prove its own hypocrisy if it sends them back to the seats they have disgraced.

It is pleasant to find one public man who carries his theories into actual practice. Hon. THOS. JENCKES, M. C. from Rhode Island, has been pressing upon Congress the enactment of a law by which all Government civil offices throughout the country shall be filled by competitive examination. He made a very able speech on the subject in the last Congress. Having the appointment of a cadet to West Point, we see that he proposes to dispose of it in the same way, and has designated a Committee to examine candidates. The reform which he proposes is a very desirable one, but we fear the politicians of the day, who control these things, are not quite ready for it.

Why is it that distinguished gentlemen, selected to make addresses of welcome to distinguished Generals, usually assume that they are fools? Col. HAWKINS, in a speech to Gen. SHERIDAN the other night, which had the merit, at all events, of being short, assured him that they were assembled to receive him as "the most magnificent soldier of any country or of any age." The gallant Colonel probably made this little speech with the best intentions in the world, and the General was undoubtedly too well-bred a gentleman to express any dissent from anything which might be intended for a compliment. But the best service he could render the Colonel would be to let him know that he is not quite as ignorant of military history as he is evidently supposed to be, and that compliments are valuable just in proportion as they are marked by good sense and good taste.

Our Washington correspondent said yesterday that the first act by which President JOHNSON would probably resist Congress if it attempts his impeachment and suspension from office, would be by vetoing a bill they may pass providing for the suspension of any civil officer in case of his impeachment by the House. This is all right and proper. The President has a perfect right to veto such a bill, and with his convictions in regard to it, he ought to veto it. But there his duty and his authority end. If Congress should pass it over his veto by a two-thirds majority, it would become a law and he would be bound by his constitutional obligations to see that it was faithfully executed—like all other laws. The idea of his resisting its execution—and of his calling on the army to maintain him in office in defiance of its terms, is absurd. The President himself has too much good sense and too just an estimate of his official duty to entertain such a thought for a moment.

It is reported from Washington that, in spite of all the attempts which have been made to mystify the affair, Col. MESSMORE is still expected to act upon the request made to him by the Secretary of the Treasury and to send in his resignation as a member of the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue, and that if he declines to do so he will be dismissed. No formal charges have been made against him, but in desiring his withdrawal the Department has acted upon information the accuracy of which is beyond question, and which is deemed conclusive as to the necessity of his retirement. There is no chance whatever, we are furthermore assured, of Mr. WISEWELL'S appointment to fill his place. It seems to be assumed by a certain class of officeholders that a dismissal from office, except upon formal arraignment and conviction of some specific offence, is a high-handed act of injustice. Nothing could be more unfounded. Whenever an official is found to be deficient in any of the qualities essential to the effective performance of his duties, the public good demands that he should be replaced by another;—and this is especially true in regard to all branches of the Internal Revenue. We are glad to see indications of a purpose in Washington to act upon this theory.

The result of the vote in Louisiana for a Convention to reconstruct the State under the Military Bill, shows that a great proportion even of the registered white citizens have refrained from taking any part in the election. The Convention will be really representative of the colored element of Louisiana, and the Constitution that it will frame will doubtless contain evidences of the fact. It looks as though the voting in the other Southern States would show a result very similar to that in Louisiana; but we shall presently know the precise truth by receiving the returns from Alabama, Mississippi, &c. If the blacks generally favor the Military Bill, and the whites oppose it, there will be a new and dangerous element of trouble introduced into the politics of the South.

We notice that places are being opened on Sundays for the sale of an abominable stuff styled Ottawa beer. We suppose it is saved from the operation of the Excise Law which covers lager beer, by the circumstance that it is not intoxicating. If, however, the law had included disgusting as well as intoxicating beverages among its prohibited articles, this would have taken the lead on the list; and we should think, moreover, that if intoxication means the deprivation of one's senses, a few tumblers of this decoction would do the work. If people are determined to drink on Sundays, and if they are not permitted to drink intoxicating liquors, we should think some one might invent a decent and harmless fluid for them. Why not try the popular French *eau sucre*, which could be sold at a cent a drink?

Dr. HOWE, of Boston, went to Crete some time ago with a shipload of supplies, contributed by American citizens for the distressed Christians, who had suffered from the fury of the Turks. The Cretan cause is now lost, so far at least as winning it by arms is concerned; and Dr. HOWE speaks feelingly of this heavy misfortune to the Greek race and Greek prospects. In a recent letter from Greece he refers to the great damage which the cause of the Greeks has suffered from the sentimental enthusiasm of Philhellenes who have flocked to Athens from all parts of the world, talking nonsense and doing mischief. These adventurers turned up in the recent times of trouble, as formerly they turned up in the days of the first Greek revolution, and it used to be a common question among the natives, on the arrival of a new Philhellene, "Well, where is he *cracked*?" We do not wonder that the real friends of Greece, and the people of Greece themselves, have lost all patience with these pestering fellows. Such characters turn up in connection with every good cause, and often defeat or turn into ridicule movements which are really deserving of success. Look what scorn they have been the means of bringing upon the late Geneva Peace Conference. Look how they damage the interests of progress and freedom in half the countries of Europe. This country is afflicted with them beyond the rest of the world, and their influence is far more detrimental here than anywhere else, because their power here is so much greater than in any other country.

MISSOURI.

The Laclede Races at St. Louis—Heavy Robbery by Burglars—Immense Herd of Cattle.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

There were two closely contested races at the Laclede Course to-day. In the first race, mile heats, free for all, for $400, O. O. West named *Maggie McCarty*; E. A. Smith named *Mollie Austin*; Jesse Potts named *Diamond*; Turner & Johnson named *Chicamauga*; B. F. Hutchinson named *Ruth*; John Shaw named sorrel gelding by *Mott Davis*; all of which started. *Chicamauga* took the first heat in 1:46¾. *Maggie McCarty* won the two next heats and the race in 1:49½, 1:48¾.

The second race, two mile heats, free for all, for a purse of $600, the following horses started: A. C. FRANKLIN named *Victorine*, SMITH named *Fannie Brown*, G. A. MCKAY named *Mary Wiese*. The race was won by *Fannie Brown* in two straight heats. Time, 3:42¾, 3:45. The favorites slaughtered both races.

The liquor house of HATCH, MAURICE & Co. was entered by burglars last night and the safe robbed of $1,000 in money. A large quantity of notes and valuable papers, two watches, a diamond pin, valued at $4,000, and $35,000 in Government bonds were left behind by the burglars.

Advices from the West say that 30,000 head of cattle, from Texas and New-Mexico, are now collected at Abeline, Kansas, on the Union Pacific Railroad, awaiting purchasers.

Gen. HANCOCK has arrived here.

The flour and corn mill of DEINSTER LUDUBG, on the corner of Seventh and Carroll streets, was burned last night. All the contents were destroyed. The loss is about $25,000, on which there is $10,000 insurance in St. Louis offices.

Destruction of Oil and Sugar Works in Boston by Fire.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The four-story building on Sargeant's Wharf, occupied by the Boston Linseed Oil Company, was destroyed by fire this morning, including a large quantity of oil. The loss is estimated at $80,000, which is insured.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Evening.

The fire on Sargeant's Wharf this morning was much more disastrous than at first reported. The burned buildings included the one occupied by the Boston Linseed Oil Company, whose loss, with the building, will reach $100,000; also the building occupied by the Bay State Sugar Refinery. The latter establishment was owned by MESSRS and TILLOTSON, and contained a large quantity of sugar and valuable machinery, the loss on which is estimated at $150,000. The total loss will probably reach $250,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

Horse Fair at New-Haven, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Fifth National Fair of the New-Haven Horse Association opened this morning at Hamilton Park. Every class was filled at an early hour, 138 entries having been made. A large number of people were in attendance, and everything passed off satisfactorily. *Dan Rice* won the purse of $200 for the fastest stallions. Time, 2:36, 2:37, 2:34.

The running classes are filled by some runners of the turf.

Dan Rice, *Lucy*, and *Old Put* are entered for the big race on Thursday.

The city is filled with strangers attending the fair.

The Colorado Canvass—Republican Majority.

DENVER CITY, Colorado, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The official canvass of the late election shows a Republican majority of 10 in the Legislature. The State question was not agitated.

Editorial Convention at Clinton, Iowa.

CLINTON, Iowa, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Editorial Convention will be held on Thursday. Over one hundred representatives are present. The opening address will be delivered by H. B. HAMM, of Clinton.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

THE BALTIMORE MILITIA.

Gov. SWANN'S recent purchase of three batteries of Napaleon guns for the use of the Baltimore militia battery companies, the officers of which are ex-rebels, has occasioned great comment in political circles here, and the opinions expressed regarding the matter are of course influenced by political predelections. There is no doubt, however, that the Maryland militia, mainly composed as it is of ex-rebel soldiers, would willingly carry out the programme, which has been talked of for them, of forcibly taking possession of the capital at the ensuing session of Congress. It does not matter whether the programme originated in the fears of Radicals here, or in the minds of the officers of the organization, it is the absorbing topic of political conversation on the streets of Baltimore, and yesterday, during the parade of the Third Maryland Zouaves, a regiment numbering 550 men, similar remarks were made to your correspondent, who happened to be present in Baltimore on the occasion. It is certain, therefore, that the troops are willing to act, and it is only necessary to have them act that they should be called on from Washington.

THE THIRD INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICT.

Gen. EAGAN, somewhat noted during the past few months as a White House politician, who was nominated by the President and rejected by the Senate for different offices, several times during the last session of Congress, is now being pressed as a proper person to succeed Mr. CALLICOTT as Internal Revenue Collector in the Third New-York District. The appointment may be made in a few days, but the confirmation is doubtful, although there is no doubt but what the Senate will confirm the removal of CALLICOTT.

COMMISSIONER MESSMORE.

Deputy Commissioner MESSMORE'S resignation was not received to-day. It is well understood by everybody here that he has virtually been removed. One of his friends and backers begged the Secretary to let the whole matter be quiet till the 15th, and said MESSMORE would then withdraw. The Secretary, as is understood, said this could not be done, but intimated that he would give Mr. MESSMORE three or four days more to send in his resignation. COYLE, of the *Intelligencer*, who is in New-York to-day, has doubtless advised him to forward it without delay.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE FROM NEW-MEXICO.

J. FRANCISCO CHAVIS, the Republican candidate for Delegate to the Fortieth Congress from the Territory of New-Mexico, telegraphs to his friends in this city that he has been elected by a small majority. He represents that the contest was very close, and that his opponent, MR. CLEAVER, the Democratic candidate, attempted to return 2,000 votes against him in Mora County, when in fact there were but about 1,500 voters there. The first report from New-Mexico was to the effect that CLEAVER was elected, but it seems from Col. CHAVIS' dispatch that the Territorial Board of Electors threw out fraudulent votes enough to insure his election.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement will not be ready for two or three days. It will show some reduction in the debt, but there is a corresponding reduction in the Treasury, and, therefore, the aggregate reduction of debt, as compared with last month, will be small. The Secretary authorizes a flat denial of the report published in some papers that there has been an over-issue of fractional currency. He is certain, on the contrary, that the Government has gained something by the wearing out and destruction of currency. The Department has determined to at once issue three per cent. temporary loan certificates sufficient in amount to redeem the compound interest notes falling due in October and December. The law requires the use of this loan, and provides that no more than $50,000,000 shall be outstanding at any one time.

BANK INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTICUT

on the collection to be made. I will, consequently, be greatly obliged for any information, published or otherwise, which it may be in your power to furnish, bearing upon these subjects, as the Government of the Netherlands contemplates making a thorough study of the question of improving the salubrious condition of cities. When such information from the principal countries shall have been accumulated, it is probable that the results of these investigations will be beneficial to all.

The well-known thoroughness and ability with which the Netherland authorities conduct such matters, renders it desirable that these applications should be fully accurate and responded to promptly.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS FOR THE NAVY.

The Navy Department will incorporate a limited number of engineers into the regular service. Persons who have served not less than two years during the rebellion can make application for examination stating their age, and forwarding letters of recommendation. The Board for examination is in session in Philadelphia.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day were $795,389. The aggregate receipts for the month of September were $13,183,607.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

For the week ending Oct. 8 there will be issued from the Patent-office 214 patents. During the past week 555 applications and 82 caveats have been filed.

THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, considering the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, mandatory, has this day issued the following:

"Notice is hereby given that the Assistant Treasurer at New-York is prepared and has been instructed to issue three per cent. certificates as authorized by act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, in denominations of five thousand and ten thousand dollars each, in redemption of the compound interest notes maturing in October and December next. The accrued interest on all notes presented for such redemption will be paid in currency."

The Case of Deputy-Commissioner Col. Messmore.

From the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

The Messmore matter has not yet been definitely settled. It was understood yesterday, after Col. MESSMORE had gone home to New-York, that matters were arranged, and he was to retain his place. Such is not a fact, however. It is learned to-day, officially, that he will have to resign from the Internal Revenue Board within a day or two, or be dismissed from the position by Secretary MCCULLOCH. This the Secretary is determined to do, and he is backed up in the matter by Mr. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. MESSMORE, when requested to resign, came here and immediately began lobbying with the President to defy Mr. MCCULLOCH. He was aided by COYLE and the *Intelligencer* ring, who are said to be pecuniarily interested in the matter. It was the intention of MCCULLOCH to allow MESSMORE to resign and retire without any newspaper notoriety; but instead of accepting this offer the latter determined to make a fight and have the matter published far and wide. When MESSMORE and his friends found that they could not succeed in their war on the Secretary, they asked for an extension of time to allow MESSMORE to fix up affairs. He went to New-York with the understanding that he must resign or be dismissed. COYLE left for New-York to-night, it is said to aid MESSMORE in making a settlement. Secretary MCCULLOCH will allow MESSMORE only two or three days of grace, and if he is not heard from in that time he will be quickly disposed of. The appointment of a successor to MESSMORE belongs to the Secretary of the Treasury. WISEWELL and his friends have been very active in manœuvring for the position, but it is known that both Secretary MCCULLOCH and Mr. ROLLINS are opposed to him, and he will not receive the appointment. The principal objection to WISEWELL is that he has been looking for the place for months past, and acknowledges himself that he has been engaged in whisky operations in New-York and vicinity. He has stated to MCCULLOCH that his connection with whisky transactions has been in the interest of the Government, and in anticipation of a Government appointment. The Government cannot see it in that way, however, as by WISEWELL's own statement he has been acting the part of a "stool-pigeon" among the whisky swindlers. No office is yet mentioned in connection with the appointment who is likely to receive it. Secretary MCCULLOCH and Commissioner ROLLINS are determined that no one shall be placed in the office unless he can meet their expectations to be faithful to the interests of the Government.

The Treasury Department and the Press.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following is a correct copy of the circular recently addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the officers and employes of his Department in relation to furnishing information to the reporters of the public Press:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 24, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: Notwithstanding the rule of the Department forbidding any of its officers, clerks or employes to convey to any person whatsoever not officially connected with it any information regarding the public business, unless with the express approbation of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary or head of a bureau, the Department is continually embarrassed, and the public interests seriously compromised, by the communication of important information to the public Press or individuals, which could not possibly have been made public except through an inexcusable breach of official duty on the part of some person connected with the Department or its bureaus.

I desire that you will call the attention of every clerk and employe in your respective bureaus to the subject, and warn them that the Department *requires an exact observance of the rule, and that a prompt and dishonorable dismissal will follow any infraction of it.*

It is to be particularly noted that the prohibition covers the evil practice which is believed to be quite prevalent, though often from innocent motives, of carrying on private correspondence in relation to public business. All communications upon business of the Department must be made by competent authority, and form a part of the official records.

In connection with, and as a part of this subject, your attention is also called to the regulation forbidding the admission to any part of any office in the Department of any reporter of the public Press or other person not belonging to the Department, unless in connection with the business of the office, and with the permission of the head of the bureau or chief clerk thereof.

Very respectfully, H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Schuyler Colfax's Views on Impeachment and the Duty of Congress.

SOUTH BEND, Ind, Friday, Sept. 27, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Your telegraphic correspondent at Wooster, Ohio, condenses my long speech there last Tuesday into the following half-dozen lines:

"In regard to impeachment Mr. COLFAX said he longingly counted the days till Congress would again meet, when ANDREW JOHNSON would be brought before the Senate for impeachment; and in regard to the threat attributed to the President that he would prorogue Congress he said that Mr. JOHNSON dare not attempt it, for well he knew the end would be that his feet would dance upon the air, while the law-making power would continue to perform its functions. These sentiments were received with great applause."

That was pretty near what I said; but as, at a time like this, men who are in public life desire to be judged on their exact positions, may I ask brief space in your columns to say that I counted the days till Congress would again meet, because in twenty days after that time EDWIN M. STANTON would go back again to the War Department in spite of the malignant President who sought to expel him from the position in which he had served the country so faithfully; that when Congress resumed its legislative authority the House, in accordance with the demands of the loyal masses throughout the land, would be required to place the President before the tribunal provided by the Constitution, to defend himself there from the charges of persistent usurpations, and persistent violations of the oath which requires him to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed; and that, while I did not believe Mr. JOHNSON dared to fulfill the threats against Congress now being made by his Washington organs, apparently in his name, yet whoever did dare to destroy the Legislative Department of the Government, by revolutionary force, whether President, Cabinet, Minister or citizen, would be tried for his treason, and punished as a traitor, with his feet, not like the traitors of the recent rebellion, on the earth, but in the air. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Gen. Rosecrans Speaks at a Union Meeting.

Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS was among the speakers at a Union meeting in San Francisco on the night before the election. His remarks are thus reported:

"Gen. ROSECRANS was repeatedly cheered, and the brave old soldier was visibly affected by the enthusiasm his appearance among them excited. He spoke very modestly of himself. He said he presented himself before that large assembly with great emotion. He did not expect to be a speaker when he entered the hall, nor should he be one now. He begged to assure them that he received their salutation more in the light of a token of their faith in the Union cause than as a manifestation of personal respect for himself. He thanked them, therefore, in the name of the Union cause, rather than by a personal response. It was not necessary for him to speak of the local issues, because he did not understand nor take any interest in them. He was there because he thought the election would have an influence on the Eastern elections, in regard to the reconstruction of the States now in trouble. He would say that whatever the hopes, wishes or desires in other respects of the Union men—in which classification he included good Democrats—see that nothing obstructs the restoration of the Union. When the Democrats came to see him, and they were war Democrats who supported the army, he said to them what will you do with the power when you get it? You cannot do anything with it. And he thought they had better not give it to them, and he did not think they would.

ADVICES FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Combined Attack of the Allied Powers Upon the Paraguayan Positions at Curupaity and Humaita.

LISBON, Monday, Sept. 30.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings the following news from the scene of war on the Rio Parana:

The combined land and naval forces of the allied Powers had bombarded the Paraguayan positions of Curupaity and Humaita, but with what success was not known. Those accounts of the attack which had reached Rio Janeiro up to the time the steamer sailed were so conflicting that no definite idea of the result could be formed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Democratic State Convention at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention met in Mechanics' Hall shortly after 11 o'clock this morning.

About 500 delegates were on the floor.

Mr. H. G. PARKER, of Cambridge, was chosen President of the Convention.

Upon taking the chair Mr. PARKER thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and welcomed the delegates in the name of the conservative men of the State. He said:

There is great need at the present time of a healing principle in the affairs of the country. The first step toward loving our country is to love our countrymen. There is a party in the country known as "the party of moral ideas." We are not here to prate about "moral ideas." We know that we are under the laws of God or we are fools. No Christian nation on earth has ever discouraged the Sabbath Day. You may think what you please, according to this "moral ideas party," if only on election day you vote the out-and-out Radical ticket. A party is needed of moral practices, and of integrity in financial affairs. The "party of moral ideas" is no such party. The public debt should be recognized in all its sacredness. Extravagance and waste must be stopped or the payment of the Government bonds will stop. Every State right that is not plainly surrendered must be preserved. The State of Massachusetts has never tolerated an arbitrary arrest upon her territory, and she should concede the same right in every State and Territory of our country.

Mr. PARKER was greeted with considerable applause during the delivery of his remarks.

The Convention then permanently organized by choosing one Vice-President from each county in the State.

Various Committees were appointed, including one on resolutions, and a vote passed to nominate a candidate for Governor by ballot, when the Convention adjourned to dinner.

The Convention, on reassembling to-day, an informal ballot for candidate for Governor was taken, with the following result: The whole number of votes taken was 759; THOMAS H. SWEETZER, of Lowell, had 451; JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Quincy, 201; EDWIN C. BAILEY, of Boston, 66; J. G. ABBOTT, of Boston, 20; scattering, 21.

The final vote was then taken as follows: Whole number of votes, 745; J. Q. ADAMS, 465; T. H. SWEETZER, 276; scattering, 4.

The announcement of the result was received with much enthusiasm, and the nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

Hon. T. H. SWEETZER, of Lowell, was called for, and upon appearing was greeted vociferously. He said the nomination was made with his entire approbation.

GEORGE M. STEARNS, of Chicopee, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted a report, which was adopted.

The first resolution affirms the doctrine of State Rights.

The second demands economy in the administration of the National Government.

The third denounces Congressmen for passing unconstitutional laws.

The fourth expresses doubts of the Republicans having sympathy for the soldiers.

The fifth proclaims the doctrine that Democratic citizens, when abroad, shall not be subject to arrest for words spoken at home. This was received with shouts from the Fenians.

The sixth promises the cooperation of the Democrats of Massachusetts in the uprising throughout the country.

The seventh expresses alarm at the increase of the State debt.

The eighth indorses the labor movement.

The ninth declares that the Democratic Party is opposed to the infractions of individual rights, and the enforcement of the laws through the espionage of paid spies as infamous.

The resolutions were severally, and as a whole adopted, the Convention giving three hearty cheers.

The Committee on Credentials reported 219 towns represented by 963 delegates.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM.

An Unknown Vessel Upset in Lake Michigan—The Maple Leaf Sunk.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The schooner *Pilot* reports having seen yesterday, about ten miles down the lake, a small vessel bottom upward. None of her crew were to be seen, and it is supposed all were drowned.

The schooner *Maple Leaf* is sunk near the mouth of the harbor.

The schooner *D. O. Dickinson*, which left here on Sunday, sprung aleak and was obliged to return Other disasters are reported, but none serious.

The Ada F. Law Run Ashore—One Man Missing.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The fishing schooner *Ada F. Law*, of Rockport, Mass., went ashore last night while running in for Rockport harbor, and will probably be a total loss. ALBERT TARR, of Rockport, is missing. The remainder of the crew were saved. The vessel and outfits were valued at $9,000. The loss is only partly insured.

Schooner Nor'west Ashore at Cape Cod.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The schooner *Nor'west*, from Elizabethport for Salem, with coals, went ashore at Eastham, Cape Cod, this morning. The vessel is breaking up, and the cargo will probably be a total loss.

Disaster to the Schooner John Speddin.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The pilot-boat *Coquette* picked up yesterday in Chesapeake Bay, abandoned and water-logged, schooner *John Speddin*, from Norfolk for Baltimore, with lumber.

The Ship Edward O'Brien Disabled Off Cape Horn.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The ship *Edward O'Brien*, from New-York, has arrived here partially disabled. During a gale off Cape Horn her rudder was twisted off, leaving the vessel unmanageable. The ship laid fourteen hours in a helpless condition. Large quantities of water were shipped through the hole in the stern of the vessel, and the fore-hatch, which was opened to secure the cargo. The damage to her cargo is not determined yet, but it is apprehended to be considerable.

Latest advices from the wreck of the revenue-cutter *Shubrick* state that the machinery will be saved, though, should no severe storm occur, the hull can be floated off in a comparatively good condition.

The Illinois State Agricultural Society.

QUINCY, Ill., Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of the Illinois State Agricultural Society commenced to-day. The management of the grounds and the allotment of space to exhibitors are not satisfactory; the display is, however, the largest ever made, especially in stock and machinery, entries of which are without precedent.

Nearly all of the departments are full, and articles are still arriving.

Exhibition of the State Agricultural Society.

CLINTON, Iowa, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The fourteenth annual exhibition of the Iowa State Agricultural Society commenced here to-day. There is every prospect of a successful fair. Every department presents a fine appearance, and in some there is the best display ever made in the West.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Affray Between Soldiers—The Quebec Police.

QUEBEC, Canada, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Saturday night, while the Police were endeavoring to arrest two drunken sailors for fighting, they were attacked by three officers of the Twenty-third Fusileers and a number of civilians. One policeman was so roughly handled that it is feared he cannot recover. An officer and a civilian were also terribly beaten by policemen's batons. The officers were arrested, but released on bail.

The Sixtieth Regiment were disembarked from the steamer *Himalaya* at Quarantine yesterday.

Commercial Suspension at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Canada, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The large mercantile house of BUCHANAN, HOPE & Co. stopped payment yesterday. The firm of ADAM & CHARLES HOPE, hardware merchants of Hamilton, and ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co., of Montreal, are not affected by the failure.

John M. Mason at Toronto.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

JOHN J. M. MASON, of *Trent* celebrity, has returned to this city, where, it is said, he will remain some time.

Destructive Fire at Galt.

GALT, Canada, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

A large block of stores on Main-street was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $30,000.

The Canadian Parliament to Meet Nov. 6.

OTTAWA, Canada, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

It is officially announced that Parliament will meet on the 6th of November.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia.

QUEBEC, Canada, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The steamship *Hibernia* passed Father Point at 3:30 o'clock this A. M.

State Fair at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

There was a very large attendance at the opening of the State Fair to-day from every section of the State. The entries of stock and implements exceed any previous fair, and are increasing every hour. The most of the day was consumed in entering articles for exhibition, which process will be closed to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M., when the fair will virtually commence.

The Society held a meeting to-night for the discussion of the question, "Ought the cultivation of apples be extended in the State of New York?"

Mayor Hugh T. Brooks, of Wyoming, read an interesting essay, and the discussion took wide range.

Robbery of a Bank at Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Twenty-two thousand dollars worth of Government bonds were adroitly abstracted from the Cashier's desk of the First National Bank, about 1 o'clock to-day. Several banking houses were visited by three or four strangers, on frivolous errands, but in only this case did they succeed in accomplishing their object.

THE TURF.

The Paterson Fall Races—DeCourcy Wins the St. Leger; Delaware, the Mile-Heat Race; Tarquin, the Trial Hurdle Race, and Clara Clarita the Selling Race.

Bright, clear and invigorating was the dawn of the opening day of the Paterson Fall Race Meeting yesterday on the admirably located Course on the banks of the winding Passaic, about two miles from the flourishing town of Paterson. Never did the scenery of the locality present a more lovely aspect than it did yesterday. The quiet repose of the landscape contrasted strangely with the air of eager, hurried excitement and fevered interest that pervaded the majority of the visitors. The woods that crowned the surrounding hills and the straggling copses by the banks of the river were already assuming their Autumn livery of green and brown and gold, interspersed here and there with a sprinkling of glowing crimson. Seldom has such a beautiful prospect greeted the eye as that presented to the visitor from the grand stand at the meeting yesterday, and the admirable arrangements of the Executive secured the comfort and pleasure of the patrons of the course in the highest possible degree. So generally known is the strict surveillance exercised over the numerous class of *Chevaliers d'Industrie* by the society through its agents, that there was not a single representative of that class present, and the services of Messrs. BENNETT and VAUGHN, of the New-York detective force, like those of the local police of Paterson, were never once called into requisition.

TRIAL STEEPLE-CHASE.

The racing commenced at 1 P. M. punctually, and the first race was a trial steeple-chase for all horses that never won a steeple-chase or hurdle-race. The entries were Mr. REDMOND's ch. g. *Dare Devil* and Capt. ELWES' b. g. *Tarquin*, each carrying 140 pounds. GEORGE PEPPER, whose name is inseparably connected with the famous old mare *Nannie Craddock*, now resting beneath the sod on which her many triumphs were won, rode *Dare Devil*, and TOMMY LEE, a clever, promising, cross-country rider, who learned his hazardous but exciting business under that first and most graceful of steeple-chase jockeys, the lamented DENIS REDDY, was on *Tarquin*. There was not much betting on this race, as it was thought PEPPER's experience would counterbalance any inferiority of his horse against the novice he had to meet. Many, however, who knew DENIS REDDY's oft-expressed opinion of TOM LEE's jockeyship, and his ability to ride the most difficult of horses, quietly backed his mount, and their confidence was well rewarded. LEE on *Tarquin* went off with the lead, jumping the hurdle first. Coming to the stone wall, entering the orchard, both horses took it almost together. Here LEE went ahead, and jumped the fence three times ahead, and slackening his pace he was still two lengths in front as he took the sunken fence. Both now made a mistake in the course, getting on to the wrong line of running. LEE quickly found out his error, and turning back, he got on to the right track, PEPPER following his example. *Tarquin* had now got a good lead, and he took the wall, rail and fence leaps a good way ahead, but now PEPPER began to close up, and getting on even terms with *Tarquin*, they both cleared the double rail fence together in magnificent style amid the loudly expressed admiration of the spectators. And now came the most difficult and hazardous leap of the race; the water jump in front of the Grand Stand. Side by side they came up to it, and the interest in the race culminated at this point. LEE rushed his horse at it first, and holding him well together, he cleared it in superb style, over both fence and water. *Dare Devil* seemed to falter in his effort and failed to clear the jump, striking the ground on the far side with his fore feet, and, throwing PEPPER, rolled on him. At first the impression prevailed that this popular rider was fatally injured, for he lay motionless and was carried into the hotel, where the services of Dr. MOSS, of Paterson, were promptly brought into requisition. Fortunately, it was found that PEPPER was only stunned, and he was soon able to get around. This was intensely gratifying to the assemblage, for PEPPER by his frequent appearance in the saddle in hurdle-races and steeple-chases in this section, and his fine horsemanship, has become highly popular among New-Yorkers. In the meantime *Tarquin* pursued the now even tenor of his way, being without an opponent, for although some strange rider jumped on *Dare Devil* when PEPPER was thrown, the other had got too far in lead, and his stern chase was a hopeless one. LEE cantered quietly along, taking his fences in fine style, and won with ease in 6:25.

FIRST RACE—Trial Steeple-chase; a sweepstakes for all horses that have never won a steeple-chase or hurdle race. $100 entrance, $50 forfeit and $25 if declared off on or before Sept. 20; $400 added, of which $100 is to second horse; to carry 140 lbs.; distance, twice around the steeple-course.

Capt. Elwees enters b. g. Tarquin, 140 lbs., Lee.... 1
Mr. Wm. Redmond enters ch. g. Dare-Devil, 140 lbs., Pepper.... 2

Time—6:25.

UNDERWOOD GIFT RACE.

The second race was for the Underwood gift of $300, all ages, mile heats; a purse that is the donation of Dr. ROBERT UNDERWOOD. The entrees were *Delaware*, *Urbana*, *Sleety* and *Morrissey*, and the first named was a very hot favorite. In the pools he sold for $200, *Sleety* $75, *Morrissey* $72 and *Urbana* $10. The weights were: *Delaware* 114 pounds and the three-year old colts 98 pounds.

FIRST HEAT—*Urbana* made the running, the favorite second and *Morrissey* last, and in this way they passed the quarter pole. Going along the back-stretch, MCCLEARY sent *Delaware* along and laid gently at *Urbana's* girths until after passing the half-mile pole, when he let him out, and the old horse shot to the front and carried on the running to the turn into the straight. *Morrissey* having now taken *Urbana's* place, the latter dropping into the rear. Up the homestretch a splendid race ensued between *Delaware* and *Morrissey*, and as they passed the distance stand, where we stood, they were locked together, the riders of both freely applying whip and spur, to stimulate them for the final effort. The finish was a fine but close one, *Delaware* only winning by half a head from *Morrissey*. *Sleety*, who did not go for the heat, was last. Time, 1:48¾.

SECOND HEAT.—In some pools sold at first *Sleety* sold the favorite, as it was the impression that she did not go for the heat, but on cool reflection, *Delaware* resumed his "pride of place," selling for $160 to *Sleety's* $100, and the other two $10. Major BACON, although his mare was scouring, did not hesitate to say that if *Delaware* did not run the second heat faster than the first, he would win the race with *Sleety*. *Morrissey* cut out the work, with the favorite in attendance, and *Sleety* last of all. *Morrissey* kept two lengths in front along the back stretch, and at the half mile was still an open length before *Delaware*, *Sleety* seemingly outpaced and far in the rear. They ran thus into the homestretch turn, where MCCLEARY, on *Delaware*, made his effort, collared and challenged *Morrissey*, and after a struggle short, sharp and decisive, beat him and won the race by two lengths in 1:48¾; *Sleety* third, ten lengths behind *Morrissey*, and *Urbana* last.

Second Race.—Underwood Gift of $300, all ages, mile heats.

1. J. S. Watson enters b. h. Delaware, 5 yrs. old, by imp. Sarpedon, 114 lbs.	1	1
2. D. McDaniels enters b. c. Morrisey, 3 yrs. old, by Brecknridge, 95 lbs.	2	2
3. T. G. Bacon enters b. f. Sleety, 3 yrs. old, by Rodgers, 93 lbs.	3	3
4. J. H. Dowling enters g. c. Urbana, 3 yrs. old, by Brecklaridge, 98 lbs.	4	4

Time, 1:48¾—1:48¾.

THE ST. LEGER RACE.

For this race, the great event of the day, there were thirty-four entries, but only five numbers appeared on the telegraph as starters. These were Mr. MORRIS' *Ruthless* and *Number Three*, *De Courcy Clement* and *Jubal*. The presence of *Ruthless*, that formidable filly, whose name has been a terror to the owners of thoroughbreds in every race she was entered in, scared off many opponents. *Baywood*, owned by Mr. SANFORD, was declared not to start, as he was not fit to run, and although as events turned out he would probably have won the race, yet Mr. SANFORD judiciously preferred sacrificing the race to the chance of injuring, perhaps permanently, his high-bred and promising young colt. Mr. WATSON did not start his Vandal filly *Vixen*; had he done so he certainly had an outside chance of winning, as the race was run, which was most suicidal for both *Ruthless* and *Clement*. *De Courcy* was not fancied, and no one was more astonished than Col. DE BUSH himself, although when he saw the two favorites racing, their head off on the first mile he openly chuckled at the sight, and declared that now he would win the race certain; the result showed that the old veteran was right. *Jubal* only started because his trainer, Dr. WELDON, who does more for racing than any dozen men in the way of running horses, was desirous of swelling the field, and had not the most remote idea of winning. In the pools, B. MORRIS' pair *Ruthless* and *No. 3* (he started the latter for a cockbout in the event of anything happening *Ruthless*) sold for $550; *Clement* $210, *De Courcy* $35, and *Jubal* $5. A fair start was had, *Ruthless* and *Clement* passing the stand head and head together, *De Courcy* third, and *Jubal* last. As they passed the quarter-pole, the three first-named were all in a cluster; but at the half-mile *Clement* showed his neck in front of *Ruthless*, *No. 3* and *De Courcy* fully twenty lengths behind them. *Ruthless* and *Clement* raced head and head from that point to the stand, the filly passing the score a neck in front of the colt, who was ten clear lengths before *De Courcy*, and the latter six lengths before *No. 3*. Close, exciting and determined continued the race between *Ruthless* and *Clement*, and every one thought that the issue would rest between these two, so far before the others were they running. Passing the half-mile pole *Ruthless* was half a length in front of *Clement*, who was three lengths before *De Courcy*, the latter saving crept up as the leaders gradually came back to him. On the three-quarter stretch, to the general astonishment, *De Courcy* began to close upon *Clement*, and so full of running that the shout arose, "Look at *De Courcy*, he is beating the favorite." It was true enough, for shooting past *Clement*, he collared the hitherto thought invincible filly as the turn into the straight, and she not having an effort left in her to finish with, he disposed of her with the greatest ease and won the St. Leger of 1867, by three lengths; *Ruthless* second, *Number Three* third, *Jubal* fourth and *Clement* fifth. Time—4:15¾. The first quarter mile was run in 26½ seconds; the first mile and quarter in 2:19; the first mile and half in 3:49; mile and three-quarters in 5:24, and two miles and quarter in 4:15¾.

THIRD RACE—St. Leger $1,000; 34 entries; 2¼ miles.

P. C. Bush's ch. c. DeCourcy, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda by Glencoe	1	
B. Morris' br. f. Ruthless by Eclipse, dam Barbarity	2	
F. Morris' gr. c. Number Three, by Eclipse, dam Fidelity	3	
Dr. Weldon's b. c. Jubal, by Belrownie, dam Julia.	4	
H. P. McGrath's br. c. Clement, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler	5	

Time—4:15¾.

The result of this race completely electrified the beholders, for even the parties who had taken long shots about the winner never really entertained a hope of his success, but only went for the "off chance." *Ruthless*, it was well known, had been amiss some time ago, but her trainer thought she had got over it, and was in her old form; still the men of that stable were not so sanguine as they would otherwise have been, as they had no opportunity of trying her to ascertain her real form. They looked upon *Clement* as the only dangerous horse in the race, and the jockey rode strictly to orders in trying to cut him down from the start, although many imagined that the way the boy rode her was against instructions. By their tremendous struggle for over a mile and three-quarters, both *Ruthless* and *Clement* killed themselves, and *De Courcy*, for whom the race seemed purposely to have been ridden, had nothing to do but wait upon them, come when wanted, and beat them both; which he did in good style. There is no doubt that if COL. MCDANIELS had reserved *Morrissey* for this race instead of running him in the mile heat race for a comparatively insignificant purse of $300, and had let him make the running with *Ruthless* for his other colt *Clement*, he could not have lost the race with the latter. As it was, even losers expressed their gratification at the success of such a generous and spirited supporter of the turf as Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, the owner of the St. Leger winner of 1867.

SELLING RACE.

A Selling Race concluded the meeting; the contestants being Mr. JEROME's ch. f. *Clara Clarita*; Dr. WELDON's b. f. *Susie M*; Mr. MORRIS' gr. c. *Number Three*, (who had just run in the St. Leger,) and Mr. CAMERON's b. g. *Birague*. The betting was peculiar; *Susie M* and *Number Three* and *Clara* bringing in one pool $115 each, and *Birague* $30. *Clara* made the running throughout, with *Susie M* next and *Birague* hopelessly in the rear, and won from end to end in 2:19¾. She was put up for auction, and bought in for $640 by her trainer.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling Race; $300, for all ages, 1¼ miles; entrance money to go to second horse.

Forbes & Jerome enter ch. f. Clara Clarita, 3 years old, by imp. Lapidist. $600	1	
Dr. Weldon enters b. f. Susie M., 4 years old, by imp. Scythian. $600	2	
F. Morris enters g. c. No. 3, 3 years old, by imp. Eclipse. $600	3	
R. W. Cameron enters b. g. Birague, 5 years old, by Newminster. $300	4	

To-day, the racing will have an additional feature of interest, as Gen. SHERIDAN has expressed his intention of being present to witness the sport. While in Paterson, he will be the guest of Mr. GRANT. The racing consists of a Steeple Chase, for which *Zigzag*, carrying 155 lbs., and *Gen. Williams*, carrying 145 lbs. are entered; the Jersey Trial Stakes for two year olds, mile and an eighth, for which Mr. MORRIS' b. f. by *Eclipse*, dam *Molley Jackson*; Col. MCDANIELS' *Sarah B.*; Mr. WATSON's *Bonnie Brass*, and Mr. REED's *Breckenridge* filly, will start; a mile dash with *Conolly*, *Twinkle*, *St. Patrick* and *Redwing* in it; and a two mile heat race with *Conolly*, *Onward*, and *Aldebaran* entered.

The Yellow Fever at Greenpoint—Official Report.

Dr. J. S. CONKLING, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of Brooklyn, has made the following report to the Sanitary Superintendent concerning the cases of yellow fever at Greenpoint:

On or about the 7th of August last, the *Chiara*, an Italian brig, arrived in New-York, from Naples, with a crew of 11 men. While discharging her cargo, which consisted mostly of oranges, and much of which was decayed, several of her crew became sick, and were removed to the Marine Hospital on Staten Island. After a few days, the vessel was removed to a dock in Greenpoint, near the glass works of BAILEY & DORELMAN. Here three of her crew were taken sick and removed, by an agent of this office, to the Hospital in Flatbush. The brig was cleansed and fumigated under the direct superintendence of Inspector FISK.

On the 17th inst., on the day the vessel left the dock, one of the men employed in the glass works sickened and subsequently four others, three of whom died.

The buildings used by Messrs. B. & D. for their factory and as residences for their workmen are clean and properly connected by sewers or drains emptying into the river at their dock, where there is at all times at least twelve feet of water. Everything is being done by the proprietor by securing medical aid—the prompt burial of those who have died and the employment of proper sanitary measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

Appended is Dr. STILES' report of the two of those who died:

SEPT. 30.—On Sunday, the 22d instant, in company with Inspector FISK, I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of LEWIS SMITH, in Union-avenue, and found undoubted evidence of death from yellow fever.

The surface of the body was of a deep yellow with effusion of blood beneath the skin and extensive purple discoloration. All the fibrous tissues of the body were deeply jaundiced. The stomach was inflamed, its numerous membranes covered with mucus and blood, and in places with coagulated blood. It contained at least a pint of black vomit, that is, of effused blood blackened by the action of the secretions of the stomach. The liver was of the peculiar solidity and bright yellow color belonging to yellow fever, not due to a fatty degeneration merely, but to the yellow color of the liver cells and to the well-known pigment granules.

The symptoms in this case had been those of yellow fever—the headache, fever, suffused eyes and countenance, extreme irritability of stomach, the period of remission (in this case of two days' duration,) slow pulse, jaundice, constant retching, delirium, black vomit, coma and death on the seventh day. The other cases were somewhat similar, Dr. CONKLING continues:

The facts are: The *Chiara* came from a port which, so far as is known, was entirely free from yellow fever. She passed quarantine without detention. Her crew, already affected by their own extremely filthy habits, and by the atmosphere poisoned by the decomposing cargo, became sick while unloading the vessel. But one of the eleven on board escaped. Their case is pronounced by Dr. STILES, and I think by every physician who saw them, as "anomalous in character, but not yellow fever."

Subsequently men sickened who were laboring in a factory near the wharf at which the brig lay. They had no communication with the vessel, the sailors only passing occasionally through the yard to the street. Dr. STILES and several physicians who have seen much of yellow fever say that the symptoms and *post-mortem* examination show conclusively that they suffered from that disease.

The sickness of the sailors undoubtedly had its origin in the decomposing vegetable matter on board of the vessel.

That the laborers whose sickness seems to have been occasioned by the presence of the vessel should have symptoms, and a pathological condition, simulating so perfectly those of yellow fever is very singular, yet in the absence of all evidence to the contrary, the conclusion must be that the two different types of disease (whatever they were) had a common origin.

No new cases have occurred since Friday the 20th ult.

The Boiler Explosion at Newark, N. J.—Two Bodies taken from the Ruins.

During yesterday morning thousands of people visited the ruins caused by the explosion of a boiler in EHRHART & SEYDEL'S brewery in Sankin-street, Newark, and it was a matter of surprise to all that the four persons who were in the dwelling-house when it was completely demolished, could possibly have escaped with their lives.

During the night a few men were cautiously at work removing the *débris* over the engine-room, and about 2 o'clock yesterday morning the body of the engineer, FREDERICK KNEISSLER, was recovered, and about 10 o'clock the body of the other missing man, FREDERICK FRAUDVELLER, the stable man, was also recovered.

The building, which is one of the largest for the purpose in Newark, was erected in the most substantial manner a year since, and cost $70,000. The damage sustained is fully $15,000, which is a total loss to the firm. The receiving tank, which was located in the fifth-story, and in its descent carried with it the front wall of the wing, had a capacity of 180 barrels.

The accident seems to have been the result of gross carelessness. It is stated that the book-keeper of the establishment had occasion to pass through the engine-room, fifteen or twenty minutes before the explosion, when he found the boiler in an overheated condition, and the engineer asleep. He awoke KNEISSLER and called his attention to the state of the boiler, and told him to rake out the fire and let the boiler cool off. The engineer replied that he knew his business and wanted no interference.

The boiler was made at LYON's shop in Newark. An engineer stated to our reporter that he assisted in putting in the boiler, and that it was as good a one as was ever made, but he was of the opinion that it was not large enough to do the work required, and consequently it was necessary to force it. He said he considered the boiler safe at from 120 to 130 pounds, but he had himself seen it at 180 pounds pressure. Coroner SANDFORD will commence a thorough investigation to-day, and has subpœnaed competent boiler-makers as witnesses, in order to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the cause of the accident.

Collision on the Morris and Essex Railroad—One Man Killed.

Monday afternoon the mail train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, which left the New-York terminus at 3:30 o'clock, came in collision with a coal train on a curve a little east of Chatham, causing the death of ROBERT OSBORNE, a brakeman. A passenger who was on the mail train, states that at the time of the accident a train of empty coal cars was backing gdown upon a "T" upon wich it is the practice to run both empty and loaded coal cars. The shock given to the mail train occasioned great excitement among the passengers, and after recovering from their fright they immediately set to work to ascertain the extent of the injury. The engine of the mail train was found to be considerably damaged, as was also the baggage car, which crushed its way through the tender. Under the *débris* ROBERT OSBORNE, a brakesmen, was discovered with both legs fearfully mangled. An engine was at once dispatched to Madison for medical aid and returned as soon as possible with Drs. GRAY and VANVAGAN. On examining OSBORN they pronounced him past assistance. The injured man expired at 11 o'clock Monday night. THOMAS KENNAN, the engineer of the mail train, says he did not see the flag. KENNAN was arrested and lodged in the Morristown jail. A report that some of the passengers were injured was not confirmed at the office of the Company. The matter, it is stated, will be thoroughly investigated.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board.

The Board held a session yesterday and transacted a large amount of routine business.

The seizures recorded were as follows:

The rectifying establishment of WALTER SCOTT, No. 60 John-street, on the charge that the books show a deficiency of 605 gallons of spirits to be accounted for.

Thirty-one barrels of spirits were seized at the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, near HAGGERTY's distillery, on the ground of their having no brands or inspection marks upon them.

Fifteen barrels of spirits were seized at the Erie Railroad Pier, North River, purpor ing to have come from a district in Ohio, and branded "JOHN R. GAGER, Government Inspector. TAX paid."

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Coupon 1881	111	111⅛	June 7.30	106⅝	106⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104⅜	105	July, 7.30	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Coup. on. '62.	113⅛	113⅜	Oct., comp'd's. '64	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109	109⅛	Dec., comp'd's. '64	118⅛	118⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅜	108⅝	May, comp'd's. '65	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan. & July	107⅛	107⅜	Aug., comp'd's. '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '67.	107⅜	107⅝	Sept., comp'd's. '65	115⅝	115⅞
10-40 Reg	99⅜	99⅝	Oct., comp'd's. '65	115⅛	115⅜
10-40 Cou	99⅜	99⅝			

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Mercer County.
Menard County.
Rock Island County.
Marshall County.
McDonough County.
Henderson County.
Schuyler County.
Bonds with back-due coupons attached (interest in default) at market rates. All county or municipal obligations in default, issued in Illinois, wanted by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

WISCONSIN BONDS.

Kenosha Town Bonds,
Racine Town Bonds,
Watertown Town Bonds,
Fond du Lac Town Bonds,
Sheboygan Town Bonds,
La Crosse Town Bonds,
Milwaukee (readjusted) 5 Per Cent,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Belo t R. R.,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Superior R. R.,
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in miscellaneous securities.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Milwaukee and Rondo bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE.

DITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of its Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held this day, a MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland on TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of its road to, and a running arrangement with, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of the increase of the capital stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge at Cleveland.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September instant, and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867.

W. H. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted this day, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of leasing the Railroad of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; also, to vote upon an increase of the capital stock of this Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 28th inst., until October 9, 1867.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter, that the sixth installment of ten dollars on each share of stock of the National Trust Company is due on the first day of October next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for the first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of stockholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.

By Order of the Directors,

F. W. OAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 29, 1867.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company due Oct. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, free of Government tax.

D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER Railroad Company of North Carolina has placed to the credit of its Second Preferred Convertible First Mortgage Bondholders, at Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.'s, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, the interest due Oct. 1, 1867, free of Government tax. Holders of coupons will please call and collect the same.

HENRY M. DRANE, President.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 28, 1867.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25, 1867.

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1867.

COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, 1867, FROM this Company's seven per cent. Equipment Bonds will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, JOHN S. WASHBURN, late Assistant Secretary, was appointed Secretary of this Company, in place of John McGee, deceased.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, cor 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1867.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company Oct. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date, at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, at this office.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW YORK,
September 30, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF $20 a share upon the Scrip Stock of this Company, will be payable on and after TUESDAY, 1st OCTOBER, at the office of the Company, No. 111 Liberty-st.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-FOUNDLAND Telegraph and Merchants Union Express stocks bought and sold on commission by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

$3.600 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage. Apply to

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON,
No. 79 Cedar-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1861, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE

7-30 Notes, Oct. 1, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $11 67 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $8 40 DIFFERENCE

ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R. R. CO., COR. 31ST-ST. AND 10TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held on the third TUESDAY of October next, (Oct. 15,) at 12 o'clock M. For the convenience of the shareholders the meeting will be held in the Grand Jury Room, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st., first floor.

By order. SIDNEY E. FORDHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty Bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 451, 548, 584, 2 8, 122, 377, 241, 56, 289, 23, 97, 33, 259, 473, 477, 592, 133, 483, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1867.

COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Union and Logansport Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1867, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank of New-York.

B. E. SMITH, President.

DIVIDENDS.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 57 BROADWAY, Oct. 1, 1867.

The Trustees of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. from the net earnings of the Company, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October proximo.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday the 5th inst., until the 8th of October.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 15) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after TUESDAY, 15th of October, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th of October.

P. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 20 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1867.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 9th of October next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

1,146 BROADWAY,

Between 26th and 27th sts.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Interest allowed on deposits at the rate of Six Per Cent., free from Government tax.

Interest commences from the 1st of each and every month.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER R. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,

Cor. South 7th and 1st sts.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest on sums up to $5,000 (five thousand) allowed, free of tax.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of this month will draw interest from the 1st.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, N. Y.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

HARRISSON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BARNARD, Actuary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of Six per cent. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

ASSETS, $4,112,124 16.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 26th-st. and 8th-av. Six Per Cent. interest paid free of tax. Money deposited on or before the 21st of October will draw interest from the 1st of October. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits made before the 21st draw interest from the 1st of October.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CORBETT & SCHARCH,

Nos. 122, 124 and 126 West 25th-st.,

Offer for sale an assortment of carriages of their own superior workmanship.

We claim for our carriages that there can be none better, either in material or workmanship or design.

ARMY WAGONS—NEW U. S. BLANkets $3; ambulances, tents, wagon trucks, gears, horse covers, mule collars, harness, McClellan saddles, army clothing, sabres. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF the American Bible Union will be held in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church at No. 326 Broome-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 2d and 3d inst., commencing at 9 A. M.; distinguished speakers have been engaged for the occasion.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE DISTILLERS' and RECTIFIERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION will be held at the hall corner of 22d-st. and Broadway on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock P. M. The distillers and rectifiers of this Metropolitan District are cordially invited to attend.

A. BLAISDEL, Chairman.
B. SHUMAN, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 167 Chambers-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLAEBE'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 12th-st., near 2d-av. New-York, mantels bot up in the quarter. Our skin set

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED ABOUT THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, by a young gentleman and wife, a well furnished room, with full board for self and only grown gentleman; must be in a strictly private family, and a good, comfortable home; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address A. F. D., Box No. 3,167 Post-office.

NO. 241 WEST 39TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.—A large front room to let, with board, unfurnished except carpet and curtains; also, a parlor and bedroom furnished; location good; family small; references exchanged.

NO. 35 WEST 18TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 6th-av.; location unsurpassed; suites of rooms in every respect first class, with private tables; a few rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply as above.

PRIVATE FAMILY HAS TWO NICELY furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and wives; also back parlor, partially furnished; house modern and pleasant; dinner at 6. No. 137 (old No. 99) West 20th-st.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 430-st., between 5th and Lexington aves.

D. A. ROBINSON.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor and other desirable rooms can be had with board, at 117 East 17th-st., seven doors east of Union-square.

BOARD WANTED—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor with parlor and private table for a family of five; possession Oct. 15. Address J., Box No. 4,523 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family, or where there are few boarders; noon dinner preferred. Address stating terms, J. SELDEN, Box No. 2,953 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife in a perfectly private family; references given and required. Address Box No. 5,062, New-York Post-office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED APARTments (with dressing-room, bath, &c.) also two single rooms, to let to gentlemen only, at 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, replete with every essential to comfort, also other rooms, at the first-class house No. 48 West 15th-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 WEST 13th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; servants and children; no less than references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable. Apply at No. 361 West 33d-st.

A FRENCH FAMILY WISHES TO LET, with board, one or two well-furnished rooms to gentlemen anxious of practicing the language; references. No. 138 East 18th-st.

92D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AV.—Large and well furnished rooms with board; references required and given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Esq., No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT board, a nicely furnished room, with every convenience; location central and desirable; no boarders or lodgers. Box No. 41, Box No. 4,315 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; one floor of five rooms, elegantly furnished and furnished. No. 48 East 11th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 44 JANE-ST., NEAR ABINGDON-SQUARE, on second floor, with first-class board, two square rooms, connecting, suitable for a gentleman and wife or three single gentlemen; also, hall room.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH-ST., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, to let with board; references required.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOME suites of rooms to let, with or without private table; reference given and required.

NO. 16 EAST 18TH-ST., NEW NO. 11.—To let, with board, a pleasant third-floor front room and hall room connecting; together or separately.

NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, second story, front; family small; highest reference required.

NO. 39 (NEW NUMBER) WEST 24TH-ST.—Choice furnished rooms for gentlemen; location desirable: near the best hotels.

NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST.—TWO RICHLY furnished square rooms and hall bedroom, with first-class board.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST.—ONE DOOR EAST of 5th-av.; suites of rooms to let, with private table only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, at No. 9 East 23d-st. References exchanged.

A COMPLETE SUITE OF ROOMS, SECond story, to rent, with private table, at No. 140 5th-av., corner 19th-st.

HOBOKEN.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for two gentlemen with a private American family, in that splendid location, No. 100 River Terrace.

TWO LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOMS (not front) with closets, bath and gas, can be had, with liberal table, on applying at No. 5 Gramercy Park.

TWO VERY HANDSOME ROOMS ON the second floor will be rented together or separately, at No. 28 University-place, with full or partial board.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED—En suite or single, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address C. H., Box No. 763 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, en suite or single, to let with first-class board at No. 8 East 35th-st. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS SUITABLE for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 20th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—SUPERIOR ACcommodations, with board, for a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 85 Montague-st.

BROOKLYN.—BOARD—NO. 74 CLARK-ST., a square room or suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished; location central; references required.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD AT No. 54 West 17th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN. Apply at No. 110 East 22d-st.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT to gentlemen at No. 16 West 28th-st.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen. No. 109 W. 12d-st., corner 6th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 27, 1867.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Francis C. Barlow.

A Comptroller, in the place of Thomas Hillhouse.

A Treasurer in the place of Joseph Howland.

An Attorney-General, in the place of John H. Martindale.

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of J. Platt Goodsell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Franklin A. Alberger.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest.

A Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Henry E. Davies.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of William T. Leonard, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, five Senators, for the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one members of Assembly.

A Sheriff in the place of John Kelly.

A County Clerk in the place of William C. Conner.

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Edmund L. Hearne.

Two Supervisors, in the place of John Brice and Orlando Blunt.

One Supervisor, in the place of Joseph B. Taylor, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Shaler.

A District-Attorney, in the place of A. Oakey Hall.

A Justice of Court of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady.

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John M. Barbour and Claudius L. Monell.

Three Coroners in the place of William C. Gover, John Wildey, and Robert Gamble.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Yours respectfully,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
City and County of New-York, } ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1867.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap 480, Laws of 1859.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.—THIS IS TO GIVE notice that on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT ARNOLD, of Hawley, in the County of Wayne and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Allen House, Honesdale, Penn., before WM. D. DOSTER, Register, Esq., on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
For JAMES J. COPE, Deputy.
EASTON, Sept. 24, 1867.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Sept. 28, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the assessment-rolls or tax-books on real and personal estate for the year 1867 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of September, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSIAH CARPENTER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York, before JOHN FITCH, Register, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT EDWARD G. FLYNN has no authority to act for me as agent, attorney or otherwise, in any business whatsoever; and any authority, express or implied, that he may have had to bind me, is hereby expressly revoked. JEPTHAH LEATHE, Nos. 146 Chambers and 51 Grand-st.—Sunday, 29, 1867.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,

No. 19 Pine-st.,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,

Gives special attention to selling and renting first-class houses, both furnished and unfurnished, and obtaining loans on City property. He has for sale nearly all the best dwelling houses on 5th-av. and other first-class locations that are offered in the market.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—The large and elegant house No. 1 University-place, corner of Waverley-place, looking into Washington-square, suitable for residence, or for any purpose requiring good light and a prominent location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, full size, in 40th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Also, first-class houses in 23d, 29th and 43d sts., near 5th-av. Apply to MYERS & TOUKER, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a fine brick high-stoop House, on West 33d-st.; superior location; in fine order, and easy terms; size, 22x51. Apply to C. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 76 Cedar-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR SALE.—Four full lots, north side 55th-st., 100 feet west of 5th-av.; all graded and paved; three-fourths on mortgage. R. S. KING, No. 174 Greenwich-st.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, THE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop brown-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st. Can be seen by permit only from SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, 25x45 feet, with a lot in rear, on 124th-st., with stable; no more desirable property in Harlem. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or corner 41st-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 119 West 45th-st. Inquire of the owner, JOHN G. BARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A HANDSOME three-story sub-cellar and basement house; all improvements; beautifully located, corner of Marcy-av. and Hart-st. Lot 22x100. Price $8,500. R. HALL, No. 35 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE-story brick house No. 64 Elliott-place; has all the modern improvements and decorations; immediate possession. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.

Houses for sale and to let. Fine building sites, situated on wide streets and avenues. Houses built to order, and money advanced to parties desiring to build.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 28 Pine-st.
Descriptive List issued 12th of September.

GEORGIA COTTON AND GRAZING LANDS FOR SALE.—They are also well adapted to stock-raising, wool-growing or fruit culture. A rich, rolling country, well watered and undoubted healthfulness. The locality of southwest Georgia offers rare advantages. I now offer a choice tract of improved lands, of nine hundred and thirty acres, well improved, having four hundred acres cleared, under fence and in a fine state of cultivation; a good dwelling-house, with other out-buildings necessary, and a fine orchard. It is situated within two miles of Brookville, where they have a fine school and two flourishing churches; ten miles from Ward's Station, on S. W. R. R.; twelve miles from Cuthbert. For information call on the subscriber at D. Sweezy's Hotel, Room No. 30, for one day, or for information relative to titles; the subscriber can give full satisfaction.

The above lands lie in Randolph County, Ga., on the Nochaway Creek and its tributaries. D. RUMPH.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF Long Island Sound, one hour distant from the City; one of the most beautifully located dwellings, with with stable, plenty of fruit and shade trees; unequaled view of water, and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. Also, a new house, with four acres of land near, and in full view of the Sound; suitable for boarding for summer or Winter. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Bloomfield, N. J. Two acres of land, with abundance of shade and fruit trees, large barn, carriage house, coachman's house, &c. The dwelling contains 14 rooms, including billiard and bath rooms, all in perfect order; is lighted by gas, and has all modern improvements. For further particulars apply to G. LEE STOUT, Room No. 44 Trinity Building, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the Southern part of Westchester County, 12 miles from the Fifth-av. Hotel; mansion, gatehouse, garden-house, greenhouse and grapery, with elegant surroundings; 12 acres of land, furniture if desired; the owner has occupied it 20 years. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 148 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year. BLAKEWELL & SMITH, Nos. 343 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE IN FLUSHING—GREAT BARGAIN.—Good house, 10 rooms, with gas; 6 lots, garden, stable, &c.; only $4,250. Rented till May next at $400 per annum. Rent to purchaser in advance. Apply to J. D. WILLIAMS, No. 120 William-st., New-York.

MISSOURI LANDS.—15,000 ACRES CHOICE farming and timber lands, for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange for unincumbered real estate or saleable merchandise. WM. MILNOR, Jr., No. 30 Broadst., Room No. 66, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.

J. H. PRATT, No. 66 Chambers-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A $40,000 COUNTRY seat for $31,000, on easy terms.

JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANT

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA.....Oct. 2
PALMYRA.....Oct. 9
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 99 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$185
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP RUSSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The RUSSIA, Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, Oct. 2; a steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf at Jersey City and the steamer from 6 to 8:30 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 12 M.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York. First cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold. EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
The ATLANTIC will follow on Oct. 26.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 26
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.. 105 Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.... 115 Steerage to Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Parsons in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $1 0.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
The steamer do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
ERIN, HALL.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent, primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp:
ETNA.....Sept. 28
CITY OF CORK.....Oct. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM ANTWERP.
First cabin.....$100 First cabin.....$80
Steerage.....40 Steerage.....40
Payable in currency. Payable in gold.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, will leave their dock, foot of Canal-st., North River, for Havre, calling at Cowes to land passengers and the mails, on the following days, as near as possible, as noon:
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.....Chadwick.....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, Jan. 18
and every four weeks from the same days.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 28 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. HARTON, Oct. 3.
ELM CITY, Capt. T. R. GREENE, Oct. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Oct. 17.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LESAUNIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $384 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
OCT. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. PARKER.
OCT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAVERLY.
OCT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. COSMER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Depatures of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA,
Capt. E. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM M. EWELL, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The elegant first-class iron steamship
GEORGIA,
JOHN DRAKEN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to E. W. TURNER, Agent. No. 26 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TINKERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, PIONEER and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEO. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 10.
Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M, precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
Freight as the reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. THOS. LYON, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1867.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves TUESDAY, Oct. 15, 1867.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 28 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS via SAVANNAH, GA.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by the Black Star Independent Line, consigned to the Central Railroad or to Octavus, Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at the cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines. R. LOWDEN, Agent.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT,
The spendid steamship
FERIT,
E. A. DELANEY, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4, North River, and will sail with dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge or drayage in Galveston.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freights, as usual, lower than by any other line.
First cabin passage, $15.
A popular steamship of this line will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 10.
From Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship CORTES will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Oct. 12.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. C. H. GRIGG, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor, Southold, and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. R. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAY, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 116 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.
WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
First class passenger fares from New-York:
To Albany and Troy.$ 1 00 | Saratoga.....1 75
Schenectady.....2 | Fort Edward.....2 45
Fonda.....3 | Whitehall.....3 50
Utica.....2 45 | Rutland.....4 00
Rome.....3 70 | Burlington.....6 00
Syracuse.....3 54 | North Adams.....2 00
Rochester.....5 30 | St. Albans.....7 25
Lockport.....6 38 | Ogdensburgh.....10 50
Suspension Bridge.....7 | Montreal.....9 75
Buffalo.....6 75
And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and through tickets to Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 208 West-st., or on board.

LOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON), OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE).—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL R. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 5:40 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—THE STEAMBOAT OMAR L. POWELL, on and after TUESDAY, Oct. 1, will leave New-York, from foot of Deabrosses-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. for West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and usual way landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 768 and 946 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 269 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat MAYA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 5 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 18, 6 A. M.
Wednes., Sept. 18, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 25, 12 M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. R. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Sept. 30, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 1, 7:20 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 3, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 4, 6 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 5, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 4, 11:30 A. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat SEAMAN HALL, Capt. Foster, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS A. C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No 37 East River at 5 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M. To take effect Saturday, 17th.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Way-ways.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
9 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
9 P. M.—Emigrant fast freight, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson. 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. S. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:20 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:20 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad. Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M., 4:25 P. M. and 6:40 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:25 and 6:42 P. M. run through to MONSEY. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 263 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.
OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY, NO. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 19, 1867.
The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the new Dredgeboat authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867, for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.
The Dredgeboat to be 150 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with twister compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 4 to 9 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.
During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.
The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.
Bids will be received except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.
Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the unoersigned, at this office.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, each, signed by a disbursing officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.
Proposals will be received till 12 M. on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 16th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867; the boat must be completed ready for sea and for work and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st of March, 1868; and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.
Payments will be made as follows: forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided the whole shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on the final acceptance of the point of delivery.
Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $28,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.
A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.
The bids will guarantee that must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.
Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be had at the office of the Assistant Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of the preparation of working drawings. M. D. MCALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Major of Engineers.
In charge improvement mouth of Mississippi River.

IMPROVEMENT OF LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1867.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 2 P. M. of the 21st of October, 1867, for materials and labor for rebuilding the piers at the entrance of Big Sodus Harbor, Wayne County, N. Y.
As required by law and regulations, these proposals MUST be on separate (duplicate) forms FOR EACH CLASS, accompanied by sufficient guarantee for entering into contract, with a copy of this advertisement attached, and contracts will be awarded separately, (by law,) to the lowest responsible bidder for each class, without regard to other classes or the aggregate amount.
These forms, and all other information desired, can be obtained on application at this office. Bids which are not satisfactorily guaranteed, or are otherwise irregular, will not be considered; nor will bids be received for a PORTION of any class.
All the timber must be delivered by the 15th of May, 1868, the stone, iron and spike at such times and in such quantities as required, and the work on the piers must be completed by the 31st of October, 1868.
CLASS I.—TIMBER.
75 (seventy-five) sticks of Canada pine timber, each 13 inches square and 30 feet long.
300 (three hundred) sticks of Canada pine timber, each 12 inches square and 30 feet long.
90 (sixty) pieces of Canada pine scantling, each 6 inches square and 20 feet long.
600 (six hundred) pieces of white pine plank, each 3 inches thick and 18 feet long.
80 (eighty) sticks of hemlock timber

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

GEN. SHERIDAN IN BROOKLYN.

The Procession—Welcome from the Mayor—Response of Gen. Sheridan—An Invitation to Visit Albany.

Despite the absence of the ill-mannered members of the Common Council, the reception given to Gen. SHERIDAN in Brooklyn yesterday was one which could not fail to gratify the General and to realise to the full the best wishes of his friends. Accompanied by the veteran Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, Gen. FORSYTH, Col. FORSYTH, and the other members of his Staff, Gen. SHERIDAN, having escaped from the bulls and bears of Wall-street, whom he visited at the Stock Exchange in the morning, proceeded to the Wall-street ferry, about 1:30 o'clock, where an immense crowd had already gathered. Here he was met by the members of the Committee appointed to receive him, passed down the line of the military organizations in waiting, and was saluted with thirteen guns. He then proceeded toward the City Hall, amid enthusiastic cheers along the entire route, followed by the military in the following order, the bands playing national airs:

Eleventh Regiment, Brig.-Gen. J. C. Swift commanding.

Twenty-third Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Ward commanding.

Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. J. N. Messerole.

Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. J. S. Adams.

Fifth Regiment, Col. G. S. Cooke.

Thirteenth Regiment, Brevet Col. Jourdan.

Fourteenth Regiment, Brig.-Gen. Fowler.

Fulton-street, Court-street and the avenues branching off the City Hall were gaily decorated with flags and banners, the latter spanning the streets in many places. Bunting was displayed from many of the dwelling-houses along the line of march, and the fair occupants vied with each other in an enthusiasm of pocket-handkerchiefs. In the square opposite the City Hall several thousand persons were gathered, and the footpaths everywhere in sight were crowded with ladies. The city, State and national flags were displayed on the City Hall. The Governor's room, for an hour before that named for the reception, was occupied by many persons the greater number being ladies who wished to see the General. On the arrival of Gen. SHERIDAN and party at this point, the enthusiasm culminated in a most uproarious cheer of welcome. Escorted to the Governor's room he was met at its threshold by Mayor BOOTH to whom he was introduced by Gen. ROBERTS in the following terms:

Mr. MAYOR: It is my pleasure to present to you a soldier whose fame fills the land as he himself in his own person fills an idea of an honest patriotic American soldier, Gen. PHILIP SHERIDAN. [Loud cheers.]

Mayor BOOTH then replied as follows:

ADDRESS OF MAYOR BOOTH.

It affords me great pleasure, General, to welcome you. I am sorry to say that I cannot do it in the name of the constituted authorities of this city, but, Sir, in the name of the hundred thousand brave and patriotic people—in the name of the remnant of thirty thousand who were lately your companions in arms, I can give you a most heartfelt welcome to the City of Churches. [Applause.] The gathering you see around you, and that you have seen in our streets as you passed along, is altogether *impromptu*. It is unguided to-day by an official authority, yet, Sir, I think it is evidence to you that your name is deeply inscribed in the hearts of our people. We most heartily, I say, then, welcome you to our city, and trust that your further progress may be one of unalloyed satisfaction to you. [Loud cheers.]

The speech of the Mayor was frequently interrupted by cheering, and at its close Gen. SHERIDAN replied as follows:

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPLY.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: It is very well known that I am a very poor hand at making speeches, but I may say that I sincerely thank you and the citizens of Brooklyn for the opportunity of making your acquaintance, and making it so pleasantly. I find here the same sentiments pervading the people that I have found in my travels from West to East. It has also given me an opportunity of meeting many of the old soldiers who were under my command, and many who were my comrades. Many times they came to my relief when I was in tight places, and occasionally I came to their relief when they were in a similar condition.

Enthusiastic cheers followed the close of this brief speech, which were again and again renewed. Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Gen. FORSYTH were also introduced and also cordially welcomed. Mayor BOOTH then said that the General wished to greet his old companions in arms, and a general hand-shaking followed.

At the close of the reception Gen. SHERIDAN and party bade adieu to Mayor BOOTH, and the General proceeded, accompanied by a member of his staff, to Flushing to make a friendly call.

Yesterday morning Gen. SHERIDAN sat for his photograph at BRADY'S, at the request of the Union League Club.

A small picture of the General surrounded by his staff already hangs in the reception-room of the Club, which will doubtless give place to the more imposing portrait of the hero for which he sat yesterday.

INVITATION TO VISIT ALBANY.

Gen. SHERIDAN has accepted the invitation given in the following communication from Gov. FENTON, and will visit Albany on Wednesday next:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Sept. 28, 1867.

DEAR GENERAL: I rejoice that you have consented to visit the City of New-York in your course toward the West. This opportunity to see and to welcome you will be to our people on event of no common interest. Early learning to honor and be proud of your gallant and heroic leadership in the field, we have been taught also to honor and be profoundly grateful for the skill and wisdom you have displayed in the discharge of high administrative trusts. Louisiana has been your field of triumph no less than Virginia, and the firmness and patriotism which distinguished your command in the former have entitled you to the thanks and admiration of the people no less than your brilliant generalship in the latter. We honor alike your genius for war and your courage for the right, and we shall esteem it a rare privilege to extend to you personal greeting.

A people can give no higher evidence of their determination and fitness for freedom than by honoring with every public and private manifestation of fervent regard those who have nobly defended their imperilled rights and liberties. An intense and deepest gratitude toward those especially who have led them in their latest and severest struggle for the Republic, they have watched your entire course of unbroken success with eager interest, and in the hearty approval of Gent. GRANT, they find the expression of their own unqualified commendation.

My purpose, however, in this note, was not to speak of that career which is so familiar to all, and so proudly cherished by the American people, but to invite you to the Capital of the State, after you have concluded your visit in New-York. It will greatly delight the people to have you visit the seat of Government, where that gratitude which they rejoice to manifest in their own homes can find a greater measure of public expression. Not only is the Capital but as one of the oldest cities of the land. Albany has a history full of interest to every patriotic citizen. Here, more than a century ago a council of sterling men met to deliberate upon the means of securing a more perfect union of the colonies. The subsequent history of the Capital and of the people is a history of efforts to advance the cause of liberty, and build up one of the greatest pillars of the Union—a free and mighty State.

On behalf of the people and for myself, I cordially invite you to afford us this further opportunity of testifying our appreciation of your eminent services, and earnestly hope you will find yourself able to gratify our wishes. Very respectfully,

R. E. FENTON.

To Major-Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., New-York City.

Sale of Vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Yesterday, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, the following United States vessels were offered at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:

North Carolina, 2,633 tons, a sailing vessel, live oak, heavily copper-fastened; *Rhode Island*, 1,617 tons, side-wheel steamer; *Augusta*, 1,310 tons, side-wheel steamer; *Massachusetts*, 1,155 tons, screw steamer; *Estrella*, 438 tons, iron side-wheel steamer; *Dumbarton*, 636 tons, iron side-wheel steamer; *Tahoma*, 507 tons, screw gunboat. Together with the following side-wheel steamers of similar construction, all copper-fastened: *Wyalusing*, 974 tons; *Sonoma*, 974 tons; *Pontiac*, 974 tons; *Oscoda*, 974 tons; *Pawtuxet*, 974 tons; *Mattabesett*, 974 tons; *Massasoit*, 974 tons; *Eutaw*, 975 tons; *Connemaugh*, 955 tons; *Tioga*, 819 tons.

The attendance at the sale was limited, and the bidding was confined to about half a dozen persons. Mr. BURDETT officiated as auctioneer.

At noon the auctioneer took his stand near the new receiving store, and his small audience having gathered round, he read the list of vessels to be disposed of, and stated that the terms of sale would be 20 per cent. down, and the balance in two weeks, at which time the vessels sold must be removed.

The first vessel on the list was the old receiving ship *North Carolina*. She is of 2,633 tons burden, 204 feet in length, and 54 feet 9 inches beam. She has three decks, and was built in Philadelphia in 1820. She is pierced for 84 guns. It is said that $80,000 worth of metal was used in her construction. She is certainly an immensely strong vessel, and is supposed to be sound and in good condition notwithstanding her age. After making one voyage to the Mediterranean she was found to be too slow, and she soon afterward was detailed as a receiving ship. For many years she lay off the Battery, and subsequently was removed to the place where she now lies.

The bidding for her commenced at $12,000, and was run up by $1,000 bids to $20,000, at which price she was knocked down to Capt. KERR.

The other vessels were then sold as follows, with their masts, spars and running rigging:

Rhode Island, a side-wheel steamer of 1,617 tons, 235 feet in length, sold for $70,000 to GEORGE QUINTARD.

Augusta, same class of vessel, 1,310 tons, 220 feet in length by 35 feet 4 inches beam, sold for $40,000.

Massachusetts, screw steamer, 1,155 tons, 212 feet in length by 34 feet beam, sold for $50,000 to W. F. WEIAS.

Pontiac, a side-wheel steamer of 974 tons, sold for $17,000.

Pawtuxet, a vessel of the same class and size, was passed.

Estrella, an iron side-wheel steamer of 438 tons, 176 feet 6 inches in length, by 26 feet 6 inches beam, sold for $9,000 to Mr. LAMB.

Connemaugh, side-wheel steamer of 955 tons, 230 feet in length by 35 feet beam, sold for $17,100 to WM. QUIGLEY.

Sonoma, same class and size, sold for $16,700 to JOHN MILLER.

Oscoda, same class and size, sold for $16,000.

Tahoma, a screw gunboat of 507 tons, sold for $13,000.

The others were withdrawn, the prices bid not reaching the Government appraisement.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The Catalogue—Department of the Dwelling—Washing and Other Laundry Machines—New invention in Billiards, &c., &c,

The official catalogue of the Institute is out at last, and a tremendous affair it is. It not only comprises a list of the articles on exhibition, but any quantity of advertisements on many-colored leaves, with explanatory cuts and ingenious devices for attracting the eye, which, together, make a sizeable volume, too large for convenience and not exactly suitable for shelving. The permanent classification of the articles on exhibition into seven departments, subdivided as hereinafter specified, is an admirable arrangement for persons desiring to look at any particular class of manufacture, which the detailed index while follows in the catalogue proper is intended for the thousands of curious people who attend day after day, and desire to "see it all."

In continuing the regular review of the Fair and its display, we take in turn the line of articles along the wall of the large room, where under the general class of "Department of the Dwelling," are medleys of various sorts and conditions from all parts of the land. There is a very simple "blind fastener" which can be handled by persons in the room without exposure to the weather. An iron clamp secures the blind in any desired position, and removes the necessity of the exceedingly inconvenient springs that not only disfigure the blind, but are difficult to manage from the inside of the house. The fastener is exhibited by Mr. BAKER, of Jersey City.

C. C. SCHMIDT.—Any arrangement that tends to smooth the rugged path of life, or assist the convalescence of an invalid appeals at once to a large and interested audience. Mr. SCHMIDT exhibits a patent for the adjustment and folding of a chair which is excellent. The chair can by a series of screws, slides and other fixings be readily changed and adjusted so as to afford the most comfortable positions to the body. There are two kinds—the upholstered for a cool climate and the net seat for a tropical climate.

WASHING-MACHINES.—He would be a bold man who would dare penetrate the mysteries of the washing-machines and their peculiar virtues. There is an endless variety of them on exhibition, guided, guarded and explained in some instances by ingenious men, in others by active women. About them congregate continually great crowds of interested spectators, of which the ladies are chief. The machines are in constant motion, the attendants are perpetually talking and explaining the special virtues of each, and more pertinent questions are asked by more studious women from the rural districts every hour than we could print in a week. So far as we could judge, all the machines are good. Each saves a great deal of labor, time and patience; each in its way is perfect and peculiar, so that it might be well for ladies of extensive means to have all kinds in their laundry at once. The same general line of remark is suited to the displays made by the inventors and exhibitors of "Wringers," "Mangles," and "Rinsers." No one can tell which is the best—except the salesman—and we content ourselves by chronicling the fact that any quantity of them are at the Fair, and if one-tenth be true of what is said of them, they are not only marvels of human ingenuity, but exponents of the highest type of civilization.

PHELAN & COLLENDER.—This firm has on exhibition a novelty in the way of billiard tables calculated to create a great a revolution in the world of balls and cues as did the introduction of slate beds and patent cushions some years back. We learn by the records of the Internal Revenue Department that hundreds of private citizens, many of whom used to scout at billiard-playing as immoral, have tables in their own houses, and if it was not for the large amount of room required, it is reasonable to believe that others would do the same. To meet this obvious need, Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER have designed and patented a combination billiard and dining table of about "three quarters size," which, by an ingenious adjustment of sides and screws, can be raised or lowered to suit the convenience of players or diners. The table is in every respect like the ordinary carom table, with the exception of its size and the adjustment of the slides. The table, when lowered, is converted into a dining-table by the covering of leaves such as are used on the regulation extension tables. This novel idea and its exponent attract great attention at the Fair, and as practical tests of the merits of the table are abundant and conclusive, there can be no doubt of its immediate popularity.

TUCKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The bronzes sold at the Institute jewelry and art establishments are beautiful but costly, and of late the prices have been such as to put them almost entirely beyond the reach of men of moderate means. The Tucker Company have succeeded in turning out an article of bronzed iron in which all the artistic merit of the bronzes is preserved, while the price is vastly decreased. The collection of clocks, vases, plates and ornaments of various nature is very choice and beautiful.

STEPHENS & RITCHIE.—Good housekeepers are probably more annoyed by the ill working of their refrigerators than by anything else in the economy or domestic life. There are a number of good refrigerators on exhibition at the Fair, and one invented by Mr. BANTA, exhibited by STEPHENS & RITCHIE, in which slate is used in place of charcoal, is pecuniarly good. The "points" are as follows: The ice being placed in the top of the refrigerator, a gentle current of chilled air passes down between the lining of the slate and zinc into the preserving chamber; thence through an orifice at the top of the provision chamber into a passage behind the slate lining, where it again descends, and then passes up at the sides and entirely out of the refrigerator through the orifices at the top. It is claimed that this arrangement secures a thorough ventilation, which keeps the preserving chamber constantly supplied with cold, dry and pure air.

GAS STOVES.—There are a great many gas stoves, some of which are deceptive, others good. The majority are the old pattern familiar to every promenader of Broadway for years. The "Dome" stove is new, and in it is claimed that it has many advantages over its rivals. Its rivals claim that they are in many respects superior to the "Dome," and the same active warfare that makes the washing-machine section so lively is waged by the believers in the merits of the respective stoves. Properly managed, any of them are good, otherwise none are fit for anything.

CROMWELL & JONES.—This world is full of rough things, but we doubt if there is anything much rougher than the gritty sand-paper manufactured and exhibited by CROMWELL & JONES, of Brooklyn. It is not easy to excite an interest in the breast of an unprofessional in this somewhat common place material, but if one may judge from the amount of handling and examining to which the paper is subjected, it is well worth a place in the Fair and a notice in the journals.

VOTING MACHINE.—One of the curiosities of the exhibition is a voting machine, invented by Mr. BLACKIE. The receptacle and index are intended to stand on the speaker's desk, wires charged from a battery communicate with the house, and a motion is decided by the pressure of a key on the desk of each member, the ballot aye or nay being marked upon the dial, and decided by the dropping of a ball.

R. HOE & CO.—This noted house has a large and interesting collection of articles made and used by it. Printers' cases, sticks and drawers, copying presses, letter presses, &c., all finished in perfect style.

Relief for Yellow Fever Sufferers.

The following is a list of collections by A. D. GRIEFF, for the Howard Association, New-Orleans, duly remitted by telegraph:

New-York Stock Board, $1,000; Edwin Forrest, $100; Spotts & Hawk, St. Nicholas Hotel, $100; Chamberlain, Roe & Co., $100; Harper & Co., $100; Hoppock & Greenwood, $100; Colgate & Co., $100; Samuel N. Pike & Co., $100; J. M. Cummings & Co., $100; A. D. Grieff, $100; E. V. Haughwout, $50; L. M. Hoffman's Son & Co., $50; Bonnett, Schenck & Co., $50; Vann & Arcularius, $50; Mischell, Vance & Co., $50; Harriman & Wallace, 50; D. C. Ripley & Co., $25; Philander Reed, $25; D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton, $25; R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., $25; Cornell & Cave, $25; Wm. Duryea, Agent, $25; A. A. Sayre, $25; E. Morgan's Sons, $25; A. D. Hopping & Wilson, $25; A. & W. E. Duryea, $25; J. Campbell, $25; Sheridan Shook, $25; C. B. Payne, $25; S. de Visser, $25; Great American Tea Company, $25; Cassidy & Co, $25; Hastington & Dorn, $25; Harper & Bros., $25; B. N. Fox & Co., $25; Nelson & Nichols, $25; H. Messenger & Co., $25; Abraham Wyckoff, $25; James Fyfe, $25; Pennoll, Schuyler & Co., $25; Wm. Duryea, (additional,) $25; Geo. A. Boyce & Co., $25; J. M. Nichols, $25; Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton, $25; M. Knoedler, (Goupil's,) $25; Union Adams, $25; John Vogt & Co., 25; O. B. Potter, 25; Clark & Woodward, Boston, $25; "Union," $20; C. D. Fredericks & Co., $10; B. W. David, $10; Cash, $10; Cash, $5; Rev. P. A. Hall, Brooklyn, $3. Total, $3,083.

H. B. CROMWELL & Co., report the following collections for the sufferers at New-Orleans: Josiah Macy's Sons, $100; J. & N. Briggs, $25; Horace Waters, $20; E. & H. T. Antnony & Co., $25; through Journeay & Burnham, of Brooklyn, $156. Total, $306. Previously remitted, $4,116 19. Grand total, $4,422 19.

Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co. acknowledge the receipt of the following for the benefit of the sufferers by the epidemic at New-Orleans: Parmelee Brothers, $25; Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, $50; Cash, $5; J. C., $10; Hopkins, Dwight & Trowbridge, $100; Cathart, Whitford & Co., $100; Langley, Satterlee, Blackwell & Co., $25; D. W. C. Wheeler, $10.

through L. B. Langley; Emma Corbown, $5; Cash, $30; First Presbyterian Church, New-York, $187 86; Trinity Chapel, through Dr. Cooke, $173 70; Cash, $50; John Ferguson, $250; Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue, Rev. Mr. Watkins, $496 10; Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Crosby, $283 75; St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street, Rev. Dr. Floss, $161, through New-York Academy of Medicine, by H. D. Buckley, M. D.; S. B. Brownell, $50. Total, $1,920 49. Previously received, $4,953 64. Total, $6,928 13.

Failure of the Croton National Bank.

The Croton National Bank, doing business at the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, has failed. There have been rumors for several days past that the concern was in a shaky condition, and yesterday morning it was found unable to redeem one of its circulating notes, and was therefore taken possession of by the Government Examiner, CHARLES CALLENDER, under Section 46 of the National Currency Act. The Croton Bank was organized in September, 1865, through the instrumentality of the banking firm of FISK & HATCH, and went into operation the following October. WILLIAM B. HATCH was its first President, and he was succeeded by PLINY FISK, its first Vice-President. The interest of FISK and HATCH, and their associates, was subsequently sold to Mr. H. E. HOSFORD, a Wall-street stock broker, who became its third President. In August last Mr. HOSFORD sailed for Europe, where he still is. Before leaving he turned over the Presidency of the Bank to E. B. VAN CAMPEN, who, together with Mr. HOSFORD, owned a majority of the stock, and for some time past they had the entire control of the institution. Their loans to themselves and others were larger than they could refund, and hence the bank was unable to honor its drafts. The cashier, Mr. R. M. RAVEN, as well as the Government Bank Examiner, Mr. CALLENDER, is of opinion that the depositors are amply secured, and that the outside stockholders will not meet with a total loss. There is no charge of defalcation or embezzlement against anyone. The deposits in the bank at the time of the failure amounted to $250,000, distributed among about 200 depositors. The circulation of the bank was $180,000. The customers of the bank were chiefly merchants and small traders. No Wall-street men did business with it, most of the brokers having withdrawn their accounts some time ago. A receiver will be appointed to-morrow.

Board of Audit.

This Board met yesterday—present Messrs. BONNEY, DEPEW and CONNOLLY—and the following claims were presented;

CHAS. SCHOETZEL presented a claim of $3,582 69, comprising bills for stovepipe furnished for the Courtrooms of the City in 1866. According to the testimony of the claimant, stovepipe never lasts more than one year when used by the City, and is worth nothing afterward.

"JACKSON & CO." presented a bill of $1,961 67 for ice furnished to the City Departments during 1866.

DR. T. C. FINNELL presented a claim of $50 for making an analysis of the contents of a stomach, by order of Coroner GAMBLE.

DR. J. C. DRAPER presented a similar bill for similar services.

BERNARD MORRISEY claims $27 for eighteen days' services in bringing prisoners from the Tombs to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and taking them back, being employed by the Sheriff.

WM. ARNOLD claims the same amount for similar services.

Several other claimants presented similar bills for like services. They testified that eleven officers were employed by the Sheriff to guard prisoners from the Tombs to the Court-room and back.

PATRICK DOYLE presented a claim of $450 for extra services rendered to the City, when he was assistant messenger to the Board of Aldermen, at a salary of $1,100 per annum. He swore that his services were performed out of office hours, and consisted in carrying letters, serving notices, &c., &c.

Two or three other small claims were submitted, and the Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—COMAN, ALDERMAN.

A DULL MORNING

was passed yesterday in this Court. There were a great many cases of assault and battery. A prisoner was arraigned for grand larceny by a successful Metropolitan, but the case fell through because the officer forgot the complainant in his eagerness to produce his prisoner, who was no doubt surprised at his sudden release. An old man aged 75 obtained a warrant for the arrest of a termagant who had maltreated him with her fist, and deprived him of two of the three teeth yet remaining for his use. A rowdy well known in the Fourth Ward, made doubly confident by the near approach of the election, applied for a friend's discharge and obtained it, as the effects of the prisoner's spree had evaporated. So the morning wore away, the business dull and the spectators few. It was a rare occasion in the Tombs Police Court.

AN INSANE FORGER.

The readers of the TIMES will remember a paragraph in Monday's issue, giving the arrest of WALTER R. JONES, the previous night on a charge of having attempted to swindle Mr. GEO. BELLOWS, proprietor of a livery stable on the corner of Prince and Crosby streets, by means of a forged order, bearing the name of WARREN LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel. The prisoner, as is alleged, presented the order for a horse and carriage, but as the stablemen suspected him, and the signature of Mr. LELAND was but clumsily imitated, they declined to furnish the equipage. As several of the detectives were in search of JONES on other complaints—for he is represented to be a most successful and extensive swindler in this line—the prisoner, on being locked up in the Spring-street Station, was visited by several detectives who recognized him as a daring operator. The case came into Court yesterday afternoon when it was stated that his conduct was such since his incarceration that he was supposed to be insane, his friends being evidently convinced of the fact. Adopting this most merciful view of the case the acting magistrate committed the prisoner to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, where his condition will be reported upon by a Board of Physicians. Should their report support the theory of insanity the accused will be sent to a lunatic asylum.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

DISHONEST SALESMAN.

The firm of L. S. BALLOU & BRO., No. 403 Broadway, having for some time past been aware that depredations were continually made upon them, entered complaint a few days ago at Police Headquarters. Detectives IRVING was assigned to investigate the affair, and, in the subsequent stages of the case being aided by Detectives VAUGHAN and TIEMANN, succeeded yesterday in unveiling and arresting the depredator, who proved to be a young man of elegant exterior, named ORRIN T. ROBERTS, who for the past eight months has been a salesman in the employ of BALLOU & BRO. On finding himself entrapped ROBERTS fully admitted his guilt to the officers, and confessed that he had stolen from the firm goods to the amount of at least $1,800. From a slight clue, obtained by means which it is not necessary to detail, the detectives arrested, yesterday, as receivers of stolen goods and confederates in the crime of ROBERTS, LOUIS SAMUELS and SIMON WOLFF. These two men reside at No. 130 West Nineteenth-street, and in a room on the second floor which they occupy the detectives found forty-five fine ivory and twelve dozen neckties, all bearing the private mark of BALLOU & BROTHER, and fully identified as a portion of the goods of which they had been despoiled. At the request of the officers, who desire to make further investigations, the Justice committed the three prisoners, temporarily, until this afternoon.

PERSONATING AN OFFICER.

MARIA WEEKS, of No. 209 Greene-street, narrates that on Monday evening, about 10 o'clock, when walking in Wooster-street, between Prince and Spring, she was accosted by one HENRY BERG, who told her he was a detective officer, and had been sent out by Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Precinct, to arrest all women found walking the street, but that if she would give him $10 he would refrain from interfering with her, and she would thus escape a night in the Station-house and an arraignment at Jefferson Market. MARIA asked the self-styled officer to show his shield, and when he refused to do so she seized him and called for assistance. It quickly arrived in the person of Officer DOWDEL, of the Eighth Precinct, who arrested BERG, and yesterday, he was committed in default $500 of to answer the charge of personating an officer.

DESCENT ON A FARO BANK.

On Monday night Sergt. O'CONNOR, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, paid an official visit to an obscure back room in the building No. 264 Bleecker-street, where he found a game of faro in full operation, and maintained, as he alleges, by SOLON PHILLIPS. The implements of the game and the proprietor were taken into custody, and yesterday PHILLIPS gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

MINOR ITEMS.

FRANCIS MCGAVE, charged with the theft of some dresses from No. 226 Avenue B, was committed in default of $300 to answer at the Court of Special Sessions....MICHAEL SULLIVAN, for stealing a pair of boots, and boy named ERNEST WALLACE, charged with the larceny of $1, were committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

WILLIAM S. PENDLETON, of No. 62 Hester-street, on Monday made affidavit before Justice DOWLING that he has been defrauded of $7,000 by a series of false pretenses and statements made by DANIEL F. WASHBURNE, of No. 787 Sixth-avenue. The complaint states that WASHBURNE, knowing PENDLETON to be possessed of a large amount of money in United States bonds, came to him on the 19th of January last, representing that he (WASHBURNE) was the owner of a child's carriage manufactory in East Twenty-sixth-street worth at least $12,000, and yielding a business profit of $6,000 per month, and that there was no incumbrance upon it. Believing these representations, PENDLETON at various times, up to the 29th of May last, advanced WASHBURNE the sum of $7,000 in bonds. The story thenceforward varies but little from the stereotyped form. WASHBURNE did not redeem his promises to return the bonds, and finally, admitting that he was not the owner of the manufactory, decamped from the State. On Monday he returned to the City, and, to remove his family and PENDLETON, taking advantage of his supposed presence, procured a warrant for his arrest from Justice SMANDLEY at the Essex Market Police Court. Officer CHANDLER, of the Third District Court Squad, attempted to execute this warrant, but found that the information that WASHBURNE was in the State was unfounded.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.

On Monday evening Officer ELDOT, of the Tenth Precinct, on returing from one of the theatres with his wife, was grossly insulted by one GODFRIED UMBEKAMP. ELDOT, who was in citizen's dress, said to UMBEKAMP that he must behave himself or he would arrest him, as he was an officer, whereupon UMBEKAMP drew a knife and struck at the officer, inflicting a slight wound in the hand. UMBEKAMP was at once arrested, and yesterday was required to give bail in $300 to answer at the Special Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE.—MRS. BRIDGET BANTA, wife of CORNELIUS C. BANTA, residing at No. 45 Leroy-street, and 70 years of age, committed suicide yesterday morning, under the most distressing circumstances. It appears that MRS. BANTA has been an invalid for several years, suffering from dyspepsia and general debility, at times exhibiting symptoms of mental derangement. Yesterday morning, at 6:30 o'clock, the family had breakfast, after which Mr. BANTA went out to sweep the sidewalk. A few minutes after his colored servant girl, BETTY GREEN, came and told him that something had happened to Mrs. BANTA as she had heard her mistress fall up stairs. The husband immediately ran up and found his wife lying near the head of the stairs, bleeding profusely from a terrible gash in her throat, which had been inflicted by herself with her son's razor. Death ensued in a few seconds. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest. It was discovered that the deceased had used the razor twice, two distinct wounds being discernable. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with those facts. Mrs. BANTA was a native of the United States.

THE LATE DR. C. J. A. MITTERMAIER.—The Prison Association of the State of New-York has unanimously adopted a series of resolutions, offered by Dr. LIEBER, deploring the death of Dr. CHARLES JOSEPH ANTON MITTERMAIER, and setting forth that his profound and extensive studies of the law of antiquity as well as of modern times, and of his own as well as of the other civilized nations, did not blunt his interest in the criminal, after the trial and before the conviction; and that within his character were blended the learned jurist, the watchful punisher of crime and the benevolent prison-disciplinarian and philanthropist. In the criminal he saw the necessity of punishment; in the convict he beheld the fellow-being to be rescued. To the last of his life, far extended beyond the limit commonly allotted to man (the resolutions declare) he took the liveliest interest in our civil, political and penal legislation, and in the labors of this society; while our work has been signally benefitted by his unwearying energy. Science, labor and religion were the comforts of his life." He was a corresponding member of the Association.

CANNSTADT VOLKS FEST.—This is the third and last day of the German Summer festival, known as the "Cannstadt Volks Fest," at Landmann's Park. The origin of this festival was as follows: "The town of Cannstadt, in the little Kingdom of Wurtemberg, holds every year, for a week, an agricultural fair, where, as a portion of the entertainments, Merry-Andrews perform absurdities upon stages, puppet shows and theatrical performances are exhibited, and processions, illustrating scenes in the Middle Ages, take place. The whole is accompanied by the usual refreshment booths, revolving wooden horses, swings and games of chance. Five years ago an attempt was made by a committee of Wurtembergers, living in this City, to reproduce this old pastime of their fatherland. Their means were small, and they held only an afternoon and night ball, at an admittance of 25 cents. Funds have increased with succeeding years, and their operations at present are on a large scale. The festival this year is a great success.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—Soon after daylight yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the cabinet manufactory of E. A. LEISCHKEN, No. 126 West Nineteenth-street. A damage of $1,000 was sustained before the flames were extinguished. The property was insured....Flames were discovered yesterday forenoon in the basement of the dwelling No. 158 Rivington-street, owned by SEBASTIAN KAMPE. The damage was $250; insured for $3,500 in the Phœnix Insurance Company....At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Reform Dutch Parish Church school-house, No. 160 West Twenty-ninth-street, caught fire from a defective flue. The flames were extinguished after a damage of $100 had been occasioned....The barn and its contents belonging to Mr. KEMP at High Bridge, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, causing a loss of $7,800. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS.—There are at present in this City two German Democratic Central organizations, each of which have appointed a delegation to the Democratic State Convention to meet at Albany to-morrow. These two sets of delegates, one representing the German Union Democratic General Committee and the other the German State Campaign Organization, recently organized, met last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms, when resolutions to be presented to the State Convention were adopted embracing the views of the delegations, and measures were taken to insure united action. A Committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements made, composed of Messrs. Coroner SCHUMACHER, JOACHIMSEN, WOLTMANN, the presiding officers; SEEBACHER, KOHLER, MASCHOWSKEY, PETER and TAUTPHAEUS, who are to meet while the Convention is in session at the Delevan House, in Albany.

FATAL FALLS.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning as DENNIS SUFFERN, a laborer, was employed at the Colored Orphan Asylum in One Hundred and Forty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue, he fell from an upper story window into the basement, sustaining such injuries that he expired soon after. Coroner GOVER held an inquest during the afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. SUFFERN was a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, and resided in One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue.....ESTELLE PHILLIPS, aged 6 years, and living at No. 8 East Twenty-eighth-street with his father, fell from a grape rack on Monday evening and was instantly killed. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ACCIDENTS.—MICHAEL MEAD, aged 9 years, broke his arm by falling from the stoop of No. 38 Mulberry-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....At noon of yesterday DENNIS MCCARTHY, aged 30 years, and a resident of Boston, had his foot crushed between a Jersey City ferry-boat and the bridge. Sent to Bellevue Hospital....JOHANNA WAID, aged 70 years, a native of Ireland, and living at No. 26 Jackson-street, was accidentally knocked down by a truck on the corner of South-street and Peck-slip, being only slightly injured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Judge C. T. Sherman, Ohio, is at the Hoffman House. Gen. B. F. Butler, Massachusetts; Gen. Snow, New-Jersey; Hon. T. T. Davis, Syracuse; Gen. S. E. Marvine, Albany, and A. Sauvan, French Consul at Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Painter, Pennsylvania; Hon. Sanford B. Church, Albion; Hon. R. M. Bishop, Cincinnati, and Hon. G. Y. Scammon, Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. F. Benedetti, of the French Legation, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. Beese, U. S. A., is at the Astor House. Hon. T. J. Coffey, Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT IN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.—A call has been issued, signed by many prominent citizens, for a meeting, to be held at an early day, at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of urging Congressional legislation with a view to the improvement and cheapening of railroad transportation. It is believed that railways, under an improved system of management, can be made to accomplish a much greater degree of work, and that the cost of transportation can be greatly lessened.

UNIFORMS FOR RAILROAD MEN.—The law requiring all conductors, brakemen and station-men of railroads to wear a uniform went into effect, and was generally observed by those in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company. The law does not require that engineers and firemen should wear a uniform. The uniform adopted by the railroad employes is navy cap and blue coat.

CHILD SMOTHERED IN A PUDDLE.—PATRICK FITZPATRICK, aged 3 years, was smothered yesterday by falling into a mud-hole, on Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets, near the residence of his parents. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, GEO. SMITH, employed on board the steamtug *Thomas Riley*, was hit on the head by the crank of the engine and sustained such injuries that he died while being carried to Bellevue Hospital. The body was removed to the Morgue, where the Coroner will hold an inquest.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A man named FRANK ROURKE was arrested yesterday and conveyed before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, on a charge of having driven a horse attached to a loaded wagon while the wretched animal was suffering from the effects of a number of running sores. He was committed to trial in the Special Sessions in default of $300 bail.

THE KNIFE.—JAMES FLYNN quarreled yesterday forenoon on Pier No. 8 East River with THOMAS GRIMES, with whom he became so enraged that he drew a knife and stabbed him in the face, inflicting a severe wound. GRIMES was taken home to No. 15 Baxter-street, while FLYNN escaped.

FATAL CAB ACCIDENT.—PATRICK COLLIN, who was run over on Sunday by a First-avenue car, near Forty-third-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, where he was taken for care and treatment. Coroner GOVER, will hold an inquest to-day.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be music on the Lake at the Park to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The tenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place to-day. The closest meet for the purpose of organization at 4 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH CONCERT.—The choir of Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. BEECHER,) under the direction of Prof. F. F. MULLER, the organist, will give a social concert for the benefit of the Sunday-school in the church building this evening. It will be eminently a home affair for a home object, and yet by no means inferior to many that are more pretentious. The chief attractions will be the organ playing of Prof. MULLER and the singing of Mrs. FOWLE, a member of the choir, whose sweet voice cheered the dying hours of many a Union soldier in the Washington hospitals, and now leads the great choir of the church with unmistakable art and beauty. It is understood that Mr. BEECHER will be present, and if the children let him off without a "few brief, but appropriate remarks," it will be marvelous.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—This body assembled at the Court-house, North Hempstead, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after an animated and exciting session of three hours (a large